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ABSTRACT

Analysis is presented of the number of post-Korean veterans and Vietnam era veterans who used their educational entitlements provided by the GI Bill of Rights, and the extent to which those programs of training were successfully completed. Education Master Record (EMR) data were used in the first part of this analysis. Analysis of completion of training was made using data from the Survey of Veterans. In addition, the EMR data provided an insight into the ways veterans used their educational benefits, such as amount of entitlement used and the period of time between separation and the beginning of training. Data were broken down by state, type of program and period of service. A secondary analysis was made which compared and contrasted entitlement use by (1) veterans who applied and trained in colleges and other residence schools after separation from military service and (2) trainees who applied and trained in colleges and other residence schools before separation from military service. This analysis included the use of variables that detailed the extent of full-time or part-time training and the public or private nature of the training facilities in each location of training, in addition to the variables used in the primary analysis. Highlights cited include these: the percentage of veterans trained has increased over time from 60% among peacetime Post-Korean conflict veterans to 72% among veterans who served during the Vietnam era only; and a large number of veterans, especially black veterans, cited ineligibility as the main reason for not using VA benefits. Extensive data tables and the questionnaire used in the study are appended. (Author/LC)

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FINAL REPORT

ON

THE UTILIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL ENTITLEMENTS BY VETERANS OF THE POST-KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA

PREPARED BY THE

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION
(Pursuant to Section 304(b), Public Law 95-202)

SUBMITTED TO THE

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 1, 1981

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Office of the
Administrator
of Veterans Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20420

Veterans
Administration

March 20, 1981

The Honorable
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the House
of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am pleased to submit the enclosed report, "The Utilization of Educational Entitlements by Veterans of the Post-Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era." This study analyzes the extent to which eligible veterans have utilized their entitlements including the extent to which they have successfully completed their programs of education or attained their educational or vocational objectives.

The study was made and the report prepared by an independent contractor in compliance with Section 304(b)(1)(A), Public Law 95-202. Copies are also being furnished to the President and the President of the Senate.

Sincerely,

Rufus H. Wilson

RUFUS H. WILSON
Acting Administrator

Enclosure

THE UTILIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL ENTITLEMENTS BY VETERANS OF THE POST-KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA

FINAL REPORT

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I. Executive Summary

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to provide a comprehensive analysis of educational entitlements by veterans who have begun or successfully completed programs of education under the provisions of Chapter 34 of Title 38 of the United States Code. Recently Congress has expressed concern about the extent of the utilization of educational benefits by veterans. The Veterans Administration was required by Section 304(b)(1), Part A of Public Law 95-202 to conduct an independent study which provided a detailed examination and analysis of the extent to which eligible veterans had utilized their entitlements and the extent to which they had successfully completed their programs of education or attained their educational or vocational objectives. The results of the analysis of these data will be used by the Veterans Administration and by Congress in future recommendations on support of educational entitlements for veterans.

As stated in Chapter 34 of Title 38, Congress declared that the purpose of providing educational programs to veterans was to (1) enhance and make service in the United States Armed Forces more attractive; (2) extend the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education; (3) provide vocational readjustment and restore lost educational opportunities to service personnel whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by active duty; and (4) aid service personnel in attaining the vocational and educational status to which they might normally have aspired had they not served their country[1]

According to the mandate of the study, the analysis of the data was to be made by state, type of program and period of service.[2] The data for the study was extracted by the Veterans Administration from the Education Master Record (EMR) which contains records of individual veterans and by the Census Bureau for the Veterans Administration from the 1979 Survey of Veterans (SOV II) which consisted of personal interviews with 11,000 veterans.

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[1] For purposes of this study Chapter 34 benefits will be referred to as the GI Bill.

[2] See Glossary of Terms for definition of each variable used in the analysis.

To create the EMR data base the Veterans Administration scanned more than 8 million education records of veterans who were currently in training or had terminated training. The period covered in the study included training from June 1, 1966, the effective date of the law, to September 1978. A series of computer printouts were produced providing data on such variables as percent use of entitlement, current training status, original net entitlement, period of separation, type of training, location of training, part-time/full-time status, the public/private nature of the training facility, years between separation from service and initial entry into training, prior educational attainment, residence at time of application, and history of free entitlement use.

The EMR data found in Chapter 2 of this report were tabulated and provided by the Veterans Administration in every combination that might reasonably be expected to be useful and important. Where possible, the data were broken down by state (location of training), type of program, or period of service. However, it should be noted that not all of these combinations of variables were available for each table produced.

In addition a data tape was provided which contained the responses of more than 11,000 veterans who were personally interviewed by the Census Bureau for the SOV II. Veterans were questioned on their education and training which had occurred through December 1978. A copy of the SOV II questionnaire has been included as an appendix of this report.

Some of variables used in the SOV II analysis included age at time of interview, race, period of service, method of entry into and separation from the armed forces, level of education at release from active duty (RAD) and at the time of the interview, and branch of service. The variables were cross-tabulated to provide the tables in Chapter 3. Other variables, such as marital status, number of dependents, income, and presence of a physical or mental handicap, had to be abandoned because they were asked in reference to the time of the interview and not the time of training.

The study of the SOV II data focused primarily upon those veterans who completed their training with VA assistance. Other groups of veterans, such as those who did not complete their training with VA assistance; those who trained without VA assistance; and those who did not train afte RAD, also were included in the analysis.

Because the figures shown in the tables in Chapter 3 are national estimates made from sample data, some sampling error is present. The amount of variance that can be expected in each estimate for each question has been included in the appendix.

Highlights

The percentage of veterans trained has increased over time from 60 percent among Peacetime Post-Korean conflict veterans[1] to 72 percent among veterans who served during the Vietnam era only.

Three-quarters of the veterans who trained after RAD used some form of VA educational assistance. Almost 98 percent of these veterans used educational entitlements provided by the GI Bill. The remaining veterans trained under the VA Vocational Rehabilitation program or used a combination of rehabilitation and GI Bill benefits.

An average of 60 percent of these veterans completed training or reached an intermediate goal. Completion rates for Peacetime veterans was even higher (67 percent). Completion rates were slightly lower for Vietnam era veterans, many of who were still in training at the time of the R extract or had time left to continue training before reaching their delimiting date.

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[1] Hereafter referred to throughout the study as Peacetime Veterans.

The main reason cited by veterans for using VA educational benefits was to get or qualify for a better job. Many other veterans stated that they trained to increase their knowledge.

The greatest number of veterans who interrupted their training before reaching a goal or completing training cited the loss of eligibility for educational benefits as a major reason for not completing. Another large group of veterans cited money-related reasons, such as the family responsibilities or the necessity for working as the reason they did not complete training. Based on analysis of the SOV II data, 7 percent of the veterans who interrupted training stated that they intended to return to train at a later date.

Ironically, the major reason cited by veterans, who trained without VA educational benefits, for not using their benefits was that the benefits were not needed in order to train. Generally, this reason was cited by white veterans. A large number of veterans, especially black veterans, cited ineligibility as the main reason for not using VA benefits.

Some differences in entitlement use were found among veterans of different branches of service, and among draftees and enlistees. Differences in entitlement use among veterans of different service branches may be attributable to differences in educational attainment at separation, age at separation and length of military service. SOV II data showed that draftees generally were less likely to train after RAD than were enlistees. Likewise, there were some differences found in the types of training chosen by veterans who served in different branches of the service.

Education Master Record data showed that while only 9 percent of the veterans trained using free entitlement benefits, this figure represents about two-thirds of the veterans who were eligible for those benefits.* Most of the users of free entitlement benefits did so before separation from military service. Only about 8 percent of veterans first trained as service personnel.[5]

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*Under the current GI Bill provision is made for veteran and service personnel to receive full benefits while training for high school completion without depletion of their basic entitlement. Other veterans and service personnel who have completed high school but need refresher, remedial and deficiency courses which are required for entrance into their selected program of training, also may take the necessary courses on a "free entitlement" basis including such non-credit courses in an institution of higher learning.

During the Vietnam era some notoriety was given to an occurrence popularly known as the "walkaway phenomenon". During this period of time the news media frequently discussed the concern that a number of veterans who began training after release from active duty discontinued their training within a short period of time. The exact numbers of these veterans and the causes for the phenomenon have been the subject of conjecture since that time. Education Master Record data showed that more Peacetime veterans walked away from their training during the first 2 months than did Vietnam era veterans. About 35 percent of the Peacetime veterans used less than 2 months of their entitlement, as compared to 21 percent of the Vietnam era veterans.[6]

In other areas, entitlement use by Vietnam era veterans also compared favorably with Peacetime Veterans. Vietnam era veterans had higher levels of education at seperation and at the time of interview than Peacetime Veterans. Vietnam era veterans were also more likely to train and used more of their entitlement than did Peacetime Veterans.

The belief that a large number of veterans rushed to use their training before the 10-year delimiting date was not supported by either the SOV II or the EMR data. Less than 2 percent of the Vietnam era veterans began using their entitlement during the ninth year after release from active duty, as compared with almost 59 percent of the Peacetime Veterans who began using their entitlement during the same time period. The reason for this variance was caused by Peacetime veterans not becoming eligible for the G.I. Bill until June 1, 1966, after many of these veterans had been out of the service for up to 11 years. However, they received ten years from June 1, 1966, in which to use their benefits.

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[5] This figure includes those veterans who may have been on active duty at the time of the EMR extract.

[6] A period of less than 2 months was selected for the analysis in an effort to select out those who could have completed programs of training with short durations.

II. Education Master Record Data

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to provide a detailed look at the number of post-Korean veterans who utilized their educational entitlements provided by the GI Bill of Rights and the extent to which these programs of training were successfully completed. Education Master Record data addressed only the first part of this analysis. Analysis on completion of training was made using data from the Survey of Veterans. In addition, the EMR data provided an insight into the way veterans utilized their educational benefits, such as the amount of entitlement used and the period of time between separation and the beginning of training. The data from this part of the report on the utilization of educational entitlement was extracted by the Veterans Administration from the Education Master Record of entitlement usage by veterans who trained under the provisions of Chapter 34, Title 38 of the United States Code. Approximately 8 million active and inactive master records were scanned to provide data on entitlement usage.

These data were broken down by state (location of training), type of (training) program, and period of service (Post-Korean conflict, Peacetime Post-Korean conflict and Vietnam Era.) In addition, other variables such as current training status, original net entitlement, percent usage of entitlement, time between separation and initial entry into training, prior educational attainment, residence at time of application, and history of use of free entitlement were included in the analysis to provide a comprehensive picture of entitlement usage.[1]

A secondary analysis was made which compared and contrasted entitlement use by veterans who applied and trained in colleges and other residence schools after separation from military service with trainees who applied and trained in colleges and other residence schools prior to separation from military service. This analysis included the use of variables which detailed the extent of full-time or part-time training and the public or private nature of the training facilities in each location of training in addition to the variables used in the primary analysis.

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[1] See the Glossary for a definition of these variables.

Percent Usage of Entitlement

Figures for the percent usage of entitlement variable are presented by Period of Separation in Table 1 (see Appendix A). In calculating the percent of entitlement used, a maximum eligibility of 36 months of entitlement was used as a base. However, in some circumstances, veterans who served 18 months or more of active duty may have had a maximum eligibility of 45 months.[2] In these cases, the formula would overestimate the percent of entitlement used. Therefore, the 100 plus percent category includes those veterans who used more than 36 months of entitlement.

For the entire post-Korean veteran trainee population, about 10 percent had used 100 percent or more of their entitlement based on a 36-month maximum entitlement. Approximately 11 percent of the veteran trainees had used between 75 and 99 percent of their entitlement. Almost 15 percent of the trainees fell into the 50 to 74 percent category of usage. About 19 percent had used 26 to 49 percent of their entitlement. The largest group of trainees consisted of the 0 to 25 percent usage category. More than 24 percent of the total trainees had completed less than 2 months of training using their entitlement.

When the figures for percent usage of entitlement were broken down by Period of Separation, a different pattern of usage emerged (see Fig. 1). A higher percentage of Vietnam veterans appeared in the categories representing a greater use of entitlement benefits. Correspondingly, fewer Vietnam veterans could

	Percent Usage of Entitlement					
Period of Separation	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100%	Less Than 2 months
Total Post-Korean Period	45.3	18.9	14.8	11.1	9.9	24.3
Peacetime	54.3	16.7	11.3	8.9	8.8	35.4
Vietnam Era	42.9	19.5	15.7	11.7	10.2	21.4

Figure 1. Percent of Entitlement Usage by Period of Separation.

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[2] Entitlement of up to 45 months was effective for all veterans with delimiting dates after October 1, 1976; however, between December 8, 1974 and October 1, 1976, any veterans entitled to 36 months of benefits who was enrolled in a first undergraduate or professional degree program was entitled to an extension of up to 9 months for completion of that program.

be found in the lowest categories of entitlement usage. In other words, Vietnam veterans appeared to have utilized more of their education benefits than post-Korean veterans.

All of the Peacetime veterans had reached their delimiting date (June 1, 1966) and were no longer in training (see Table 2). However, some of the Vietnam Era veterans were still in training and could be expected to increase the percent of entitlement used. Even among those Vietnam Era veterans who had terminated training, a greater percentage utilized more of their entitlement than did the Peacetime veterans.

The group of veterans who used 2 months or less of their entitlement before terminating training are commonly referred to as "walkaways". Following the Vietnam War, the "walkaway phenomenon" received much publicity when some veterans training under the GI Bill of Rights stopped attending class after a short period of time. Table 2 in the appendix shows, however, that a greater percentage of Peacetime veterans terminated their training within 2 months than did Vietnam Era veterans.

Approximately 35 percent of the Peacetime Era trainees fell into the 2 month category while only 21 percent of the Vietnam veterans terminated their training within the same period of time. It should be noted that approximately 1 percent of the Vietnam veterans in this category were still in training in 1978 when the EMR data were extracted and ultimately may have used more than 2 months of their entitlement.

One explanation for the large number of Peacetime veterans who used less than 25 percent of their entitlement may be the result of the timimg of the law which gave educational entitlement to veterans released from active duty after January 31, 1955. The majority of veterans who served in Korea were released from service in 1956 and 1957. However, they were not granted educational entitlement under the Chapter 34 GI Bill untill June 1, 1966. These veterans had 10 years in which to use their entitlement beginning on this date. Some veterans may have also used entitlement under the Korean Conflict GI Bill which could affect the total entitlement under the GI Bill.

Under Chapter 34, these veterans were granted 1½ months of educational entitlement for time served after January 31, 1955. Therefore, some of the veterans who served were released shorlty thereafter and might only have had a few months of entitlement under this law. However, these veterans could not have begun to use their entitlement under this GI Bill for approximately 10 years after release from active duty.

It is impossible to determine whether the veterans who served in the period after the Korean Conflict and before the Vietnam Era might have used their entitlement if the law providing educational entitlement had been in place when they were released from active duty. Undoubtedly their pattern of usage would have been different under other circumstances. Some veterans might have used more of their entitlement or used it sooner under other conditions. Therefore, it is important to seperate the Peacetime veterans from Vietnam Era veterans in order to gain the clearest possible picture of the way educational benefits were used.

Original Net Entitlement

On the average only about 10.5 percent of the veterans who trained had less than 36 months of original net entitlement (see Table 3). Of the veterans who had terminated training, approximately 11 percent had less than 36 months of entitlement. For those veterans who were still in training, only 5 percent had less than 36 months of original net entitlement.

Years Between Separation and Initial Entry Into Training

The differences in the utilization patterns of Peacetime and Vietnam Era veterans is particularly important when analyzing the length of time between separation and initial entry into training. Table 4 shows the number of years between separation and initial entry into training by type of training. For each type of training, the percentage of trainees entering training was highest during the first year following release from active duty. The percentage of new trainees entering training decreased in the second and third years, and increased slightly in the third through fifth year period. Following the fifth year, the percentage of new trainees declined until the ninth year when it again increased. If the percentages were graphed, they would appear to form a J-curve. These figures give the appearance of a large number of veterans rushing to use their entitlement before the 10-year delimiting date.

When the figures were analyzed by period of service, the increase in the use of entitlement during the ninth year was shown to be the result of the Peacetime veterans who began using their entitlement provided under Chapter 34 as of June 1, 1966. Since the current GI Bill was not available to those veterans until June 1, 1966, the majority of the veterans who separated during 1956 and 1957, the peak years of separation following the Korean conflict, could not begin their training under this GI Bill until 9 or more years after release from active duty (see Table 5). By contrast, more than 65 percent of the Vietnam Era trainees had begun training within 2 years of release. Only 1.4 percent of the Vietnam Era trainees began training during the ninth year. As is clear from Table 6, there was no J-curve effect. Rather, it appears to have resulted from the influx of Peacetime veterans into training as of 1966 and after.

Table 6, which shows the number of years between separation and initial entry into training by current training status, provides further support for this result. Figures for those veteran trainees who terminated were plotted to show the expected J-curve. However, figures for veterans who were still in training decreased to .6 percent for the ninth year following release from active duty. While it can be argued that the ninth-year category might be expected to increase with time, the final figure can be expected to fall in the 1 to 2 percent range based upon the prior pattern for use by Vietnam Era veterans.

In Table 4 it appeared that trainees attending Other Residence Schools or taking training by correspondence began their training later than trainees in Institutions of Higher Learning and On-the-Job training programs. This may indeed have been the case. However, as shown in Table 7, the percentage use of correspondence training and ORS training had decreased among Vietnam Era veterans. Therefore, the figures in the length of time between separation and initial entry into training for these two types of training seemed to be affected by the higher percentage of Peacetime trainees utilizing that type of training.

Table 8 provides a breakdown of the years between separation and initial entry into training variable by the percent of entitlement used. From this table it appears that the greatest use of the educational entitlement was made by those who entered training within 1 year following release from active duty. Veterans trainees in this group had the highest percent of utilization of the categories between 50 and 100 percent of utilization. Correspondingly, the group also had the smallest number of veteran trainees in the lowest categories of utilization.

Prior Educational Attainment

As shown in Table 9, an average of about 69 percent of the veteran trainee population were high school graduates. The second largest group, those with one or more years of college, comprised 18.7 percent of the total. The smallest group, about 12 percent of the total veteran trainee population, were not high school graduates and were, by Veterans Administration definition, educationally disadvantaged.

When prior educational attainment for the entire veteran trainee population was analyzed by location of training some differences were noted. The percent of non-high school graduates in each training location varied from a high of 18.6 percent in Puerto Rico to a low of 6.6 percent in Massachusetts. The percentage of high school graduates ranged from a high of 74.2 percent in Massachusetts to a low of 55.3 percent in the District of Columbia. Trainees with some prior college education ranged from a high of 34.0 percent in the District of Columbia to a low of 12.2 percent in Maine.

Tables 10 and 11 provided figures on current educational attainment by current training status to analyze the changes in prior educational attainment over time. The percent of non-high school graduates was 9.9 percent for veterans who were still in training as compared to 12.4 percent for terminated trainees. There was a correspondingly higher percentage of high school graduates who were still in training. An average of 72.5 percent of the veterans still in training were high school graduates as compared to 68.8 percent of the veterans who had terminated training as of September 30, 1978. There was a decline from 18.8 percent to 17.6 percent of veterans still in training who had one or more years of college when they entered training.

Table 12 shows the type of training used by post-Korean veterans as a function of their prior educational attainment. The prior education variable included veterans who had one or more years of college, a high school diploma or equivalent, or less than a high school education. Approximately 60 percent of the training by all post-Korean veterans occurred in IHLs. On average about 17 percent of the veterans attended other residence schools. On-the-job training was used by approximately 8 percent of the post-Korean trainees. Almost 14 percent of the post-Korean trainees trained by correspondence (see Figure 2).

When type of training taken was analyzed by the veteran's prior educational experience more than 40 percent of the veterans with some college training returned to an IHL to continue training (see Figure 3). Almost 70 percent of the high school graduates also trained in IHLs. Veterans who were not high school graduates were somewhat more likely to utilize ORS training than IHL training.

The majority of veterans in IHL training were high school graduates, but a large percentage (about 40 percent) already had had some college training. While 65 percent of the veterans in ORS training had completed high school, almost 25 percent were not high school graduates. More than 80 percent of the veterans who trained on the job had a high school diploma. Fewer than 10 percent of the veterans who trained by correspondence had any previous college training.

For the veterans who were still in training as of September 30, 1978, however, the picture was slightly different. Correspondence training accounted for less than 6 percent of the training used by any of the groups when analyzed by prior educational experience (see Table 13). A higher percentage of high school graduates and veterans with some college were attending IHLs. However, the biggest increase in IHL training occurred among the non-high school graduates. Almost half of these veterans were enrolled in IHL training programs.

In Table 14 prior educational attainment was analyzed by the percent of entitlement used by post-Korean veterans. The figures from this table suggested that the percent of entitlement used increased with educational attainment. Approximately 67 percent of the non-high school graduates had used one-half or less of their entitlement benefits. About 44 percent of them had utilized less than 2 months of their entitlement and were no longer training.

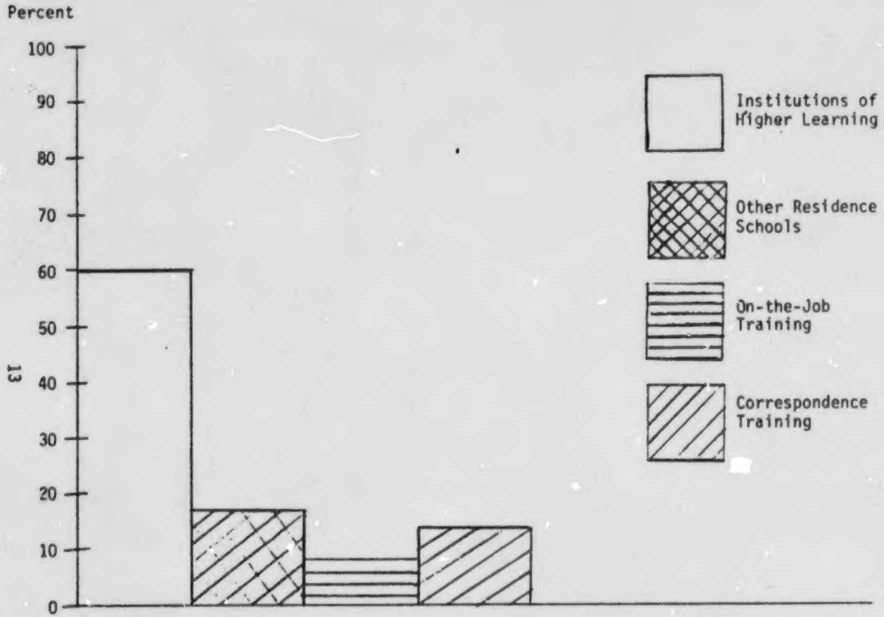

Figure 2. The percentage of post-Korean veterans in each type of training.

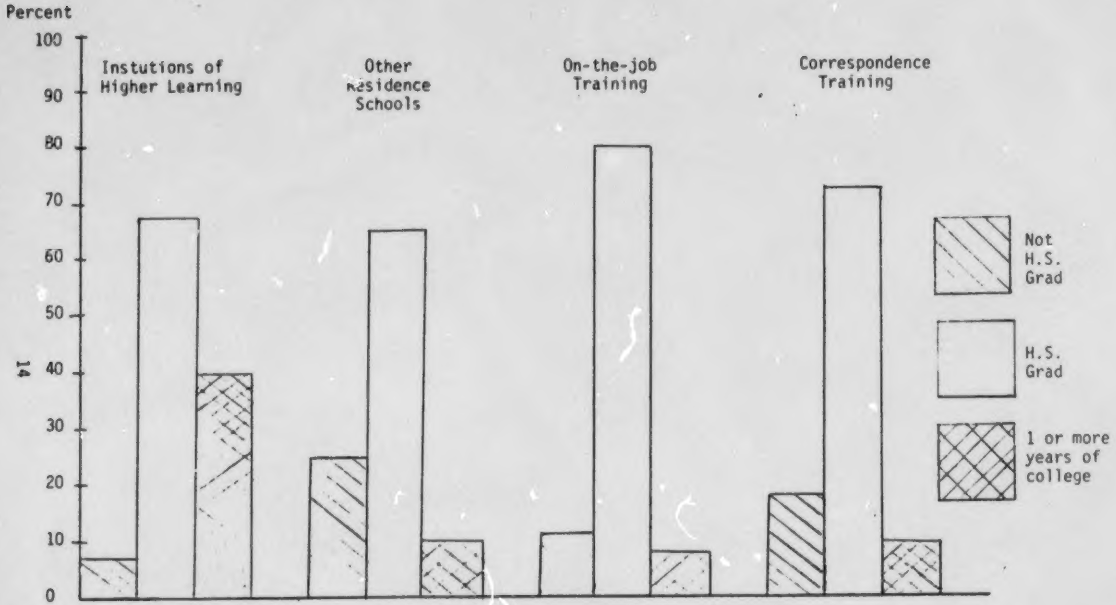

Figure 3. The percentage of veterans in each type of training by prior educational attainment.

Only about one third of the veterans with some college training had utilized less than 25 percent of their entitlement. Fewer than 15 percent of these veterans were in training for less than 2 months of training. More than 19 percent of the trainees with some college education had used three-quarters or more of their entitlement as compared to 20 percent of the non-high school graduates in the same category.

Table 15 provided an interesting look at the type of training and the time between separation and initial entry into training by level of education attainment. This table showed that the majority of the non-high school graduates chose to train in other residence schools rather than Institutions of Higher Learning. However, high school graduates and trainees with some prior college training overwhelmingly preferred to train in an IHL, particularly in 2-year institutions.

When comparing IHL and ORS training, 53 percent of the non-high school graduates trained in other residence schools. Of the 47 percent who trained in IHLs, almost three-quarters attended junior colleges. The figures for non-high school graduates did not change appreciably when analyzed by the length of time before initial entry into training.

Overall, 78 percent of the trainees who were high school graduates chose to train in Institutions of Higher Learning rather than Other Residence Schools. More than half (about 55 percent) of the IHL trainees attended junior colleges. As the time between separation and initial entry into training increased, so did the percentage of trainees who attended junior colleges and Other Residence Schools.

Trainees who had prior educational experience in college overwhelmingly chose to return to college. Almost 90 percent of the trainees with one or more years of college returned to an Institution of Higher Learning. On the average, only about 16 percent of these IHL trainees attended junior colleges. Once again, as the length of time between separation and initial entry into training increased, the percentage of trainees attending junior colleges or training in Other Residence Schools increased.

Residence at Time of Application

Table 16 compared, on a regional basis, the residence at time of application with the current or latest Location of Training facility as of September 30, 1978, for veterans who applied for training after separation from the service and who trained in colleges or Other Residence Schools. The regions used are the same as those used by the Bureau of the Census in collecting census data. A list of the states included in each region is provided in Figure 4.

Table 16 shows that, on the average, 91 percent of these veterans trained in the same region from which they applied.

As Table 17 shows when analyzed by level of prior education, there were some differences in the percent of trainees who trained in the same region from which they applied. Generally, trainees with some college tended to migrate more than high school graduates; and high school graduates tended to migrate more than non-high school graduates. This pattern was clearly shown in the figures for five of the nine regions.

History of Free Entitlement Use[3]

Table 18 shows the history of free entitlement use by location of training. Subchapter V of Chapter 34 provides for the training of veterans who have not received a high school diploma in order that they be able to use their entitlement for purposes of higher education. Subchapter VI provided similar assistance to members of the Armed Forces under the Predischarge Education Program (PREP).

Table 18 shows that about 92 percent of all the trainees first trained as veterans rather than as service personnel. Only 6.3 percent of these veterans who trained used free entitlement as part of their training.[4]

The remaining 7 percent of the post-Korean trainees first trained as service personnel. More than 31 percent of the service personnel who trained utilized their free entitlement.

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[3] See Glossary of Terms for an explanation of free entitlement use.

[4] Training by service personnel under the GI Bill could only occur with the Chapter 34 Bill. See the Glossary of Terms for further explanation.

New England Region

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Middle Atlantic Region

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

East North Central Region

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

West South Central Region

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

West North Central Region

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

South Atlantic Region

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

East South Central Region

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

Pacific Region

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

Mountain Region

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

Figure 4; State regions as used by the Bureau of the Census.

The percent of veterans who used their free entitlement varied greatly by the location of training facility. A few places which had large veteran populations or large military bases, such as Maine (17.6 percent), South Carolina (18.3 percent), and Georgia (11.8 percent) had much higher than average utilization of free entitlement benefits. With a few exceptions, the training locations which had a higher than average utilization of free entitlement by veterans also had a higher than average utilization by service personnel.

While it appears that very few (about 7 percent) veteran trainees used free entitlement benefits, this number must be compared against the number of veterans eligible to use free entitlement to be truly meaningful. By this measure, approximately 67 percent of the total veteran trainee population who did not have a high school diploma utilized their free entitlement benefits.

Veterans Who Trained Prior to Separation

Table 19 provides data on the training locations of veterans who applied and trained following release from active duty and for service personnel who trained before their release. Of the more than 4,900,000 personnel who trained in IHLs or ORS, about 92 percent trained following their release from active duty.

As was true for the total veteran trainee population, California had the highest percent for both veterans and service personnel trainees (see Table 19).[5] A greater percentage of the total number of service personnel (21.1 percent) trained in California than did veterans (15.9 percent). A higher percent of service personnel than veteran trainees also occurred in Texas, which had the second largest training location for both veterans and service personnel trainees.[6] In fact, in many of the training locations with large populations of service personnel, the percent of service personnel who trained before release from active duty exceeded the percent of veteran trainees who trained in that location.

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[5] Figures for trainees who attended branches of American institutions outside the U.S. are included in the state figures where the institution is based. This may have influenced the figures for the State of California.

[6] The State of Texas has large numbers of service personnel stationed within its borders. This may have influenced the figures for the State of Texas.

Tables 20A, 20B, and 20C provide figures on the types of training utilized by veteran trainees and service personnel, respectively, in each location of training. In these tables figures of Institutions of Higher Learning and Other Residence Schools are presented.

The percentage of veterans who trained in Institutions of Higher Learning and Other Residence Schools varied greatly when analyzed by location of training. The percent of service personnel who trained in Institutions of Higher Learning prior to separation varied from an average of 74 percent, to a high of 95.9 percent in Tennessee and to a low of 33.6 percent in Washington.

The percent of veterans who trained in IHLs after separation also varied considerably. The State of Utah had the highest utilization of IHL training by veteran trainees. The State of Georgia had the lowest percent of veterans who trained in IHLs following release from active duty.

As seen in Table 22 an average of almost 56 percent of the veterans who trained following separation attended classes on a full-time basis. Table 23 showed that only 37.4 percent of service personnel who trained before separation did so on a full-time basis. About 72 percent of the full-time veteran trainees attended public schools.

Table 24A provides figures on the utilization of public and private training facilities on a full-time and part-time utilization by veterans who trained after release from active duty. Table 24B provides similar figures for IHL and ORS training by service personnel who trained before separation.

Veterans in IHL training attended public training facilities almost 79 percent of the time, while only 65 percent of veterans who first trained as service personnel used public training institutions. However, while 51 percent of the veterans in ORS training took this training at publically-supported institutions, more than 81 percent of the service personnel took their training at privately operated Other Residence Schools.

In other words, while more veteran trainees in IHL training attended public schools, more service personnel attended ORS training at public institutions. When the figures for full-time training were analyzed they showed similar results. While veteran trainees were more likely to utilize ORS training, almost 84 percent of them did so at public institutions. Only 55 percent of the veterans in full-time ORS training attended public schools.

Vietnam Era Veterans Who Applied Prior to Separation

Tables 25 through 28 provide information on post-Korean GI Bill trainees as of September 30, 1978, who applied for training prior to separation from the service and first trained in colleges or other residence schools. Table 25 provides information on the number of trainees in each training location. Table 26 provides figures on the total number of trainees in full-time and part-time training and in private and public training facilities. Table 27 provides data on the number of trainees by type and location of training. Finally, Table 28 gives the type of training utilized by the number of full-time/part-time trainees in public and private training facilities.

These tables provide a picture of entitlement used by trainees who applied prior to separation from the service. There was nothing to indicate when training actually occurred. Some trainees could have completed training prior to release from active duty while others may have continued their training after separation. Still other trainees may have waited to begin training until after their release from military service.

In order to give a comprehensive picture of entitlement usage these tables have been included in the study, but will not be discussed in detail.

Location of Training

Table 29 details the locations of training for the post-Korean veteran trainee population. It should be noted that in this table the trainees using correspondence training were classified by their state of residence. Trainees in Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL), Other Residence Schools (ORS), and On-the-job Training (OJT) were classified by the location of the training facility.

The veteran trainee population is not uniformly dispersed among the states, but generally reflects the distribution of the general population. As shown in Figure 5, some states are over-represented, probably because of their large military, as well as civilian populations; while other states are under-represented among the veteran trainee population due to their relatively small size or sparse population.

Because of the differences in the relative size of the state populations, it was more useful to calculate a participation rate for veteran trainees in each state using the total number of veterans who have used their educational entitlement as a percent of the total veteran population on a state-by-state basis. In Table 30 participation rates are presented which have been calculated using the estimated number of veterans in civilian life by state, as of September 30, 1978.

The highest calculated participation rate is 140.8 for the District of Columbia (see Fig. 6). However, this figure can be explained by the cross-over of students from the states of Virginia and Maryland into District of Columbia schools and overseas school approvals which are processed by the D.C. Regional Office. These students were in figures for the District of Columbia because for all types of training, the location of the training facility and not the residence of the student determined where the student was counted. The participation rates for the remaining training locations varied between 80.7 percent in the state of South Dakota and 33.9 percent in the state of Vermont. When examining the groups of states with the highest and lowest participation rates, several possible explanations for the differences became apparent.

An inspection of the data shows that most of the states with low participation rates are located in the snowbelt region of the northeast part of the country, (see Fig. 6). Many of these states were in the New England region. In the past two decades, migration out of this area has occurred. It can be hypothesized that the participation rates for these states may be artifically low because some of the veteran trainees from these states have migrated away. A logical argument can be made that the chance for migration increased with education. This argument will be more closely examined later in this paper.

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[7] "Veteran Population by Age, State of Residence and Regional Office, by Period of Service," Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Comptroller, Veterans Administration, Washington, DC, September 1978.

State	Largest Number of Trainees	Percent of Total
1. California	916,706	14.0
2. Texas	395,251	6.0
3. New York	385,158	5.9
4. Illinois	285,000	4.4
5. Florida	281,468	4.3
6. Pennsylvania	279,764	4.3
7. Ohio	269,585	4.1
8. Michigan	258,410	3.9
9. North Carolina	171,094	2.6
10. Missouri	159,677	2.4
	Smallest Number of Trainees	
1. Hawaii	30,933	0.5
2. New Hampshire	26,346	0.4
3. Nevada	25,593	0.4
4. Idaho	24,687	0.4
5. South Dakota	23,412	0.4
6. North Dakota	20,274	0.3
7. Delaware	20,205	0.3
8. Wyoming	11,554	0.2
9. Vermont	10,166	0.2
10. Alaska	9,327	0.2

Figure 5: Training locations with the ten largest and ten smallest veteran trainee populations: Total post-Korean Era.

Training Location	Highest	Participation Rates
1. District of Columbia		140.8%
2. South Dakota		80.7%
3. Arizona		80.1%
4. North Dakota		78.0%
5. Alabama		72.6%
6. New Mexico		72.0%
7. Colorado		68.2%
8. California		67.2%
9. Utah		66.3%
10. Hawaii		65.8%
	Lowest	
1. Indiana		45.1%
2. Massachusetts		44.6%
3. New York		44.3%
4. Virginia		44.3%
5. Ohio		43.3%
6. Pennsylvania		41.3%
7. Maryland		41.3%
8. Connecticut		41.3%
9. New Jersey		34.7%
10. Vermont		33.9%

Figure 6 : Training locations with the ten highest and ten lowest participation rates for veteran trainees: Total post-Korean Conflict.

The argument that migration of the general population influenced some participation rates is strengthened by an inspection of the list of states with the highest participation rates. Many of these states are located in the southwest part of the country. Migration has occurred into this area of the country for a number of years. Therefore, it may also be hypothesized that participation rates for these states has increased in recent years at the expense of other states.

From these data, two other explanations for the differences in participation rates among the states are possible. First, the cost of living and of education have traditionally been higher in the northeastern part of the country. A greater proportion of the educational institutions in that area are higher cost private institutions. Therefore, it is possible that more veterans were able to take advantage of their educational opportunities where educational and living expenses were lower.

Finally, it can be hypothesized that the number of veterans who used their educational entitlement might be affected by the opportunity cost they faced in foregoing income while they trained. In some states, such as Alabama and New Mexico, where incomes are historically low, the cost of reduced income during education may have been offset by a substantially higher wage obtained when education was completed.

Period of Separation

Table 31 breaks down the figures for the total post-Korean veteran trainee population by period of separation. About 21 percent of the total number of post-Korean veteran trainees were separated during the Peacetime period. The remaining 79 percent of the trainees were separated during the Vietnam Era.

Four of the five states with the highest percentages of Peacetime veterans were located in the New England region (see Fig. 7). The state with the largest percentage of Peacetime veterans was Rhode Island, where 28.2 percent of the veteran trainee population separated during the Peacetime period.

In Figure 5, four of the five states listed with the highest percentages of Vietnam Era trainees, were located in the south. The State of Virginia had

Training Location	Peacetime Post-Korea	Participation Rates
Rhode Island		28.2%
South Dakota		26.5%
Massachusetts		25.9%
New York		25.3%
New Jersey		24.3%
	Vietnam Era	
Virginia		83.5%
Hawaii		83.1%
South Carolina		82.4%
North Carolina		81.5%
Mississippi		81.5%

Figure 7: Training locations with the highest percentages of participation by trainees, Peacetime post-Korea and Vietnam Era.

the greatest percent of trainees from the Vietnam Era. More than 83 percent of Virginia's trainees separated during the Vietnam Era. The difference in the percent of veterans using entitlement from each state by period of service appeared to reflect either different contributions in terms of the number of service personnel to the military or an actual difference in entitlement use among the states.

Type of Training

An inspection of Table 29 illustrates the differences in the type of training utilized by the trainees from each state for the entire post-Korean period. Table 29 provides utilization figures for the Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL), Other Residence Schools (ORS), on-the-job training (OJT), and correspondence school training.

For the entire post-Korean period, about 60 percent of the veterans attended Institutions of Higher Learning. When disaggregated and compared on a state-by-state basis, however, the figures vary considerably, from 42.6 percent in Georgia to 77.3 percent in California (see Table 29).

In Figure 8 the states with the highest and lowest percent of trainees utilizing IHL training are listed. Three of the five states with the highest percent of trainees utilizing IHL training, California, Arizona and Utah, are located in close geographic proximity. The two remaining states with the highest percent of trainees utilizing IHL training, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, are located in the New England region of the country.

Among the states with the lowest percent of trainees in IHL training, Georgia and Arkansas had the smallest percent of trainees in this area. It should be noted that, in general, the southern states have historically had lower than average utilization of training in Institutions of Higher Learning.

There are several possible explanations for the differences found in the utilization of IHL training among the states. Cost and availability may have had an effect on utilization especially in the sunbelt states of California, Arizona and Utah, where this type of education typically has been lower in cost and more readily available than in other parts of the country. Another explanation may be a difference in the attitude of veterans toward college education in different parts of the country. For example, in parts of the south, trainees typically have shown a preference for training other than college.

Figure 9 lists the training locations with the highest and lowest percent of trainees taking training in Other Residence Schools. The States of Georgia and Arkansas had the highest percentages of trainees attending Other Residence Schools; and are closely followed by Alabama and North Carolina. In these states some trainees probably attended Other Residence Schools as an alternative to training at an Institution of Higher Learning.

For the states with the lowest percent of trainees attending Other Residence Schools (ORS) listed in Figure 9, no clear pattern emerges to explain why so few trainees utilized ORS training in these states. The reason may have been that little opportunity or demand existed for such training in these states.

On-the-job training accounted for an average of 8 percent of the training for all veteran trainees during the post-Korean period (see Figure 10). The State

Training Locations	Highest	Percentage Rates
California		77.3%
Arizona		74.2%
Utah		72.0%
Massachusetts		71.7%
Rhode Island		71.0%
	Lowest	
Georgia		42.6%
Arkansas		42.7%
Minnesota		43.4%
Pennsylvania		44.3%
Iowa		45.1%

Figure 8: Training locations with the highest and lowest percent of IHL training: Total post-Korean Conflict.

Training Location	Highest	Percentage Rates
Georgia		38.9%
Arkansas		36.6%
Puerto Rico		35.9%
Alabama		28.9%
South Carolina		28.4%
	Lowest	
Utah		5.8%
New Hampshire		6.5%
Wyoming		7.1%
Idaho		8.0%
Vermont		8.2%

Figure 9: Training locations with the highest and lowest percent of Other Residence School training: Total post-Korean Conflict.

Training Location	Highest	Percentage Rates
Vermont		23.8%
North Dakota		18.0%
Wyoming		17.1%
Maine		17.0%
Connecticut		16.5%
	Lowest	
Puerto Rico		1.5%
California		4.3%
Texas		4.9%
Nevada		5.3%
Oklahoma		5.3%

Figure 10: Training locations with the highest and lowest percent of on-the-job training: Total post-Korean Conflict.

Vermont had the highest percent of veteran trainees utilizing on-the-job training (23.8 percent); while Puerto Rico had the lowest (1.5 percent). (See Fig. 10). Two states, California and Texas, with low utilization of on-the-job training historically have had low cost and easy accessability to training at Instititions of Higher Learning. Conversely, those states with high utilization of OJT had lower than average utilization of IHL training. Cost and availability of IHL training may have had an effect on the decision to enter an on-the-job training program.

The same may have been true of the decision to utilize educational entitlement for correspondence training. All of the five states with the highest utilization of correspondence training had a low incidence of IHL training.* In other words, for many trainees the decision to utilize other types of training may have been rejected or was not a feasible alternative.

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*Based on the veteran's state of residence rather than location of training facility.

On the average, about 14 percent of the trainees in each state utilized correspondence training. For the states included in Figure 11 which had a high incidence of correspondence training, more than one-fifth of the veteran trainees from these states took this type of training.

In Figure 11 the training locations with the lowest percentages of trainees who utilized correspondence training also are presented. Puerto Rico had the lowest percent of its trainees (1.9 percent) using correspondence training.

Training Location	Highest	Percentage Rates
Indiana		26.6%
Pennsylvania		26.3
Wisconsin		22.9
Iowa		22.8%
Ohio		22.3%
	Lowest	
Puerto Rico		1.9%
District of Columbia		3.5%
Alabama		7.1%
California		7.2%
Rhode Island		7.7%

Figure 11: Training locations with the highest and lowest percentage of correspondence training: Total post-Korean Era.

When the types of training utilized by the veteran trainee population was broken down by period of separation, as in Table 7, many differences appeared in the way veterans of different service periods utilized their educational entitlement. For example, an average of about 52 percent of the veteran trainees who separated from military service during the Peacetime period used their education benefits at Institutions of Higher Learning. Among Vietnam Era veterans, however, about 62 percent attended IHLs. The percent of veteran trainees who took on-the-job training also increased from 4.6 percent among Peacetime veterans to 9.1 percent among trainees who separated during the Vietnam Era.

Utilization of benefits for Other Residence Schools and correspondence training decreased among trainees from the Vietnam Era. Utilization of Other Residence School training decreased from an average of 19.7 percent among Peacetime trainees to 16.9 percent. However, the biggest decrease in utilization by veteran trainees occurred in correspondence training; with the decrease being from 23 percent among Peacetime trainees to about 11 percent among Vietnam Era trainees.

When analyzed on a state-by-state basis, many similar, but more pronounced changes occurred. Figure 12 illustrates the change in utilization rates for IHLs in the states with the lowest IHL utilization for the total post-Korean period. Figure 12 also compares for those states with the highest percent of utilization of IHL training during the total post-Korean period. Those states in Figure 12 with the low IHL utilization rates during Peacetime experienced large increases in the number of veterans using IHL training during the Vietnam Era. However, these states still had lower than average utilization of IHL training during the Vietnam Era.

Highest	Training Location	Total Post-Korea	Peacetime Post-Korean Conflict	Vietnam Era
	California	77.[illegible]%	69.8%	79.5%
	Arizona	74.2%	65.0%	76.6%
	Utah	72.0%	58.4%	76.3%
	Massachusetts	71.7%	72.1%	71.6%
	Rhode Island	71.0%	78.1%	68.2%
	U.S. Average	60.3%	52.5%	62.4%
Lowest				
	Georgia	42.6%	35.1%	44.3%
	Arkansas	42.7%	30.4%	45.7%
	Minnesota	43.4%	35.5%	45.6%
	Pennsylvania	44.3%	31.2%	46.2%
	Iowa	45.1%	38.1%	49.2%
	U.S. Average	60.3%	52.5%	62.4%

Figure 12: Training locations with the highest and the lowest percent of training for the total post-Korean Conflict by period of service.

In two states, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where IHL training was higher than average for Peacetime trainees, the percent of trainees in IHL training was less among the Vietnam Era trainees. Both states, however, still had higher than average utilization of IHL training by Vietnam Era trainees.

The utilization of on-the-job training also changed greatly when these data were analyzed by period of service. For most states there was an increase observed in OJT use by Vietnam Era veteran trainees (see Fig. 13). Generally, however, those states with a higher than average percent of Peacetime veterans in OJT saw the biggest increase in OJT usage by Vietnam Era veterans.

During the Vietnam Era there was a decrease in the percent of veteran trainees utilizing both correspondence training and training in Other Residence Schools. The percent of veterans using Other Residence School training fell from 19.4 percent for Peacetime veterans to 16.9 percent for the Vietnam Era veterans. In only five states, Delaware, Minnesota, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, did the percent of usage increase between the Peacetime veterans and Vietnam Era veterans.

Highest	Training Location	Total Post Korean	Peacetime Post-Korea	Vietnam Era
	Vermont	23.8%	13.0%	26.4%
	North Dakota	18.0%	8.6%	20.3%
	Wyoming	17.1%	9.0%	19.1%
	Maine	17.0%	8.7%	19.3%
	Connecticut	16.5%	8.3%	18.8%
	U.S. Average	8.2%	4.7%	9.1%
Lowest				
	Puerto Rico	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
	California	4.3%	2.4%	4.8%
	Texas	4.9%	2.4%	5.5%
	Nevada	5.3%	2.8%	6.0%
	Oklahoma	5.3%	2.2%	6.1%
	U.S. Average	8.2%	4.7%	9.1%

Figure 13: Training locations with the highest and lowest percent of OJT training for the total post-Korean Conflict by period of service.

Training Location	Terminated	Training Location	In Training
Alaska	97.1%	Hawaii	13.4%
Michigan	95.1%	South Carolina	13.2%
Ohio	95.0%	Arizona	12.9%
Vermont	94.9%	Arkansas	11.5%
Montana	94.8%	Alabama	11.3%
		Oklahoma	11.3%
		New Mexico	11.3%

Figure 14: Training locations with the highest percent of veteran trainees who were terminated and in training as of September 30, 1978.

Only in Puerto Rico did actual utilization of correspondence training increase. However, while the percent of veterans in correspondence training in Puerto Rico increased from 2.3 percent to 11.5 percent, the actual number of trainees increased by less than 200 persons.

Current Training Status

There were considerable differences by state in the percent of the veteran population who were still in training as of September 30, 1978.
Overall, more than 92 percent of the total post-Korean veteran population had terminated training. In some states, such as Alaska, the figure ran as high as 97.1 percent (see Fig. 14). Conversely, in the state of Hawaii, 13.4 perecent of the veteran trainee population were still receiving training using their educational entitlement as of September 30, 1978.

III. Survey of Veterans (SOV II) Data

Introduction

The purpose of this section of the report is to examine the extent to which veterans who have utilized their educational entitlement have successfully reached their educational or vocational goals. Included in this chapter are data on veterans who trained with and without VA assistance; veterans who completed and did not complete their training; and veterans who did not train after separation from military service.

The estimations made in this part of the report on educational entitlement use were based upon data obtained from the 1979 Survey of Veterans (SOV II) which was collected for the Veterans Administration by the Bureau of the Census. The sample for SOV II consisted of 11,230 male veterans identified in the Current Population Survey. The data was collected from the March to September, 1978 rotation groups of the CPS. A total of 9,929 veterans of the 11,230 selected were interviewed personally by the Census Bureau; of which 4,035 cases met the selection criteria to be included in this study.

The estimation procedure for the data involves the inflation of weighted sample results to produce independent estimates of the population. Then adjustments are made for non-response. Using this method the following estimations for period of service were made: (1) Vietnam, 7,825,000; (2) Vietnam and Korea, 331,000; (3) Vietnam, Korea and World War II, 198,000; (4) Post-Vietnam, 377,000; (5) Peacetime, 2,960,000; (6) Korea, 1,462,000; (7) Korea and World War II, 338,000; (8) World War II, 16,000.

The sample of veterans were interviewed about their reasons for using VA assistance to train, and whether or not they completed their training. Those veterans who did not complete their training were asked about their reasons for not completing training.

The SOV II data was analyzed by period of service, race and branch of service, veteran's age at separation from the military, the period of time between separation and initial entry into training, and the veteran's educational level at release from active duty and at the time of the interview. Primary emphasis was placed upon those veterans who trained using the VA programs (the GI Bill provided under Chapter 34 or vocational rehabilitation assistance provided under Chapter 31 of Title 38 of the United States Code.)

Also included in the analysis were those veterans who trained after release from active duty (RAD) without VA assistance and those veterans who did not train after RAD. Entitlement usage was analyzed for veterans who served in different branches of the military and for draftees and enlistees. Awareness of the benefits provided by the Veterans Administration also was examined. Finally, veterans who dealt with the VA in 1978 were asked about their degree of satisfaction with some of the services provided them by the VA.

Period of Service[1]

Based on the SOV II survey responses it was estimated that about 58 percent of the veterans served in the military during the Vietnam Era only (see Table 1 in Appendix B.) The second largest group (about 22 percent) had military duty during the Peacetime era between the Korean and Vietnam periods. In addition, 2.5 percent of the veterans served during the Vietnam era in addition to service in the Korean and World War II periods. Another group of 2.8 percent only saw duty in the military following the Vietnam era. This last group of post-Vietnam era veterans were not included in further analysis of the data because entitlement usage by this group was outside the realm of this study. For purposes of this analysis, veterans with service during the Vietnam Era, as well as other periods, such as Korea and World War II were combined into one group.

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[1] See Glossary of Terms for definitions of the periods of service.

Race

As shown in Table 2, more than 89 percent of the post-Korean veterans in this survey were white. More than 8 percent were black. Of the remanining veterans, about 2 percent classified themselves as belonging to a race other than white or black.[8] For the purposes of analysis, these veterans were combined into one group, designated as other, because individual numbers were too small for analysis. As shown in Table 2, SOV II figures show that during the Vietnam Era, 88 percent of the veterans who served were white. Black veterans made up about 10 percent of the veterans who served during the Vietnam era. These figures roughly approximate the proportion of each race to the total U.S. population during that period. However, when the figures for the Vietnam Era service are compared with those for the Peacetime period, it is clear that a higher percentage of blacks served in the Vietnam period than had served in Peacetime post-Korea.

Branch of Service

Half of the veterans had served in the Army (see Table 3). Veterans of the Navy and the Air Force each made up approximately 20 percent of those who served. More than 8 percent of the veterans interviewed had served in the Marine Corps. Coast Guard veterans made up slightly more than one percent of the veterans interviewed.

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[8] Veterans in this category include Asian or Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Due to the nature of the sample selection methodology estimates of the population from small sample sizes are subject to wide variation. Therefore, caution is demanded in attaching significance to the percentages presented in the tables when comparing these values across categories.

It is interesting to note that the largest percentage of veterans with long terms of service, those with service in addition to service in the Vietnam era, served in the Air Force. Veterans in this group saw service in Korea and possibly World War II in addition to their Vietnam era service.

Table 4 shows the number of draftees and enlistees who served in each branch of service. In examining this table it should be noted that the veterans were asked to classify themselves as draftees or enlistees. Table 4 shows that some veterans who served in branches of the military which do not ordinarily draft personnel for duty classified themselves as draftees. These veterans may have enlisted in one of these branches to avoid being drafted into another branch of service. In other words, they considered themselves to be draftees because some form of military duty was imminent and they chose to enlist in a preferred branch of service.

About 6 percent of the veterans retired after at least 20 years in the service (see Table 5). Almost 5 percent of the veterans were given medical releases from military service for disability. The majority of the veterans separated from military service at the end of a term of enlistment with less than 20 years in the service.

Age at Separation

Table 6 shows the age at separation for the veterans interviewed for the SOV II survey. The largest number of veterans separated from the military at the age of 22 years after one enlistment. The smallest number of veterans separated between the ages of 28 and 30 years. Service personnel in this age group might have had as many as 13 years in service toward the 20 years needed to draw retirement benefits or may have entered service after having received advanced college degrees. It is logical to expect that the incentive to leave military service decreased with age because of the incentive provided by military retirement benefits.

Table 7 shows that the age at separation of veterans by period of service appeared similar. Differences in the pattern of separations by age among veterans of the other races probably were attributable to the relatively smaller number of veterans actually interviewed.

Age as of Survey

In Table 8 the current age as of the date of the survey is presented by race and period of service. Those veterans who served during the Vietnam Era, in addition to their service in Korea and possibly World War II, were all 41 years of age or older. Veterans of the post-Vietnam Era generally were 27 years of age or less. Veterans of the Peacetime period all were at least 32 years of age at the time of the survey. There were two large groups of Vietnam Era veterans: less than 27 years, and 32 to 38 years old.

Time Between Separation and Initial Entry into Training

Table 9 shows data on the period of time between separation from military service and initial entry into training for veterans of the Vietnam Era. Table 10 provides similar figures for Peacetime trainees. Table 9 shows that most Vietnam Era veteran trainees began training within 6 month of RAD. The largest group of Peacetime trainees, 61.7 percent, entered training initially 6 years or more after RAD. While the categories which breakdown the period of time before training variable are not identical to those used for the Education Master Record data, these figures seem to support the finding of the EMR data. Unfortunately, the SOV II survey did not include the time to begin training variable to nine years as the EMR data does.

Level of Education

Tables 11 and 12 show the highest level of education completed at the time of interview for veterans of the Vietnam and Peacetime periods, respectively. Veterans with less than 8 years of schooling make up 1.2 percent of the total number of Vietnam Era veterans. Half of the Vietnam Era veterans had between 9 and 12 years of schooling, compared with 59 percent of the Peacetime veterans. About 49 percent of the Vietnam Era veterans had some schooling beyond the twelfth year, while only 36 percent of the Peacetime veterans fell into the 13-to-18 year category.

While education level at the time of the interview was analyzed by race, some differences appeared between the races in each period and between the Vietnam and Peacetime periods of service. About half of the white veterans of the Vietnam Era fell into the 9-to-12 year group. Almost as many of these veterans had between 13 and 18 years of education.

Fifty-nine percent of the black veterans of the Vietnam Era had 9-to-12 years of education (see Table 11). Black veterans had the highest percentage of veterans in the 9-to-12 year education group.

Education levels were somewhat lower for veterans of the Peacetime era as shown in Table 12. On the average, 5 percent of the Peacetime era veterans had 8 years or less of education at the time of the interview. White veterans of this period of service had the highest percentage of veterans in the 1-to-8 year group.

Fifty-nine percent of all Peacetime veterans had 9-to-12 years of education when interviewed. The percentage of veterans in this group was slightly lower for black veterans (see Table 11).

Among veterans of the Peacetime period, almost 41 percent of the black veterans had 13 or more years of education. An average of 36 percent of all Peacetime veterans had some training beyond high school (see Table 11).

Table 13 shows the education level at the time of their release from active duty for the Vietnam Era veterans who were interviewed. Table 14 provides this data for Peacetime veterans. These tables show that education levels for veterans of both service periods were substantially lower at RAD than they were at time of interview.

About 72 percent of the Vietnam Era veterans had 9-to-12 years of education at RAD. The figure for blacks and other races was greater than 80 percent in the 9-to-12 year group. White veterans had the highest percentage of veterans in the 13-to-18 year group, while veterans of other races had the highest percentage of veterans in the 1-to-8 years of education group with 8.3 percent (see Table 13).

About 13 percent of the Peacetime veterans of other races had 8 years or less of education. Only 5 percent of the white veterans of this service period had less than 9 years of education. The percentage of veterans with education beyond the twelfth year ranged from 23.5 percent among white veterans to 15.6 percent among veterans of other races (see Table 14).

Veterans Who Trained with VA Assistance

When asked if they had trained after their release from active duty, 67.3 percent of the veterans interviewed reported that they had trained after separation. When analyzed by race and period of service, as in Tables 15, 16 and 17, differences in the percentages of veterans who trained were apparent.

Table 15 presents the number of veterans who served only during the Vietnam Era and trained after RAD by race. Overall, 72 percent of the Vietnam Era veterans trained. Black veterans had the highest percent of trainees while white veterans were least likely to train.

Among Vietnam Era veterans who also served in other service periods, only about 52 percent trained after RAD (see Table 16). Only one third of the black veterans trained, while veterans of other races trained most often.

An average of more than 60 percent of the Peacetime veterans trained after separation with or without the GI Bill. (The law did not provide for training while on active duty for Peacetime veterans.) Black veterans were most likely to train, while only 38.6 percent of the Peacetime Era veterans of other races trained after RAD (see Table 17).

Table 18 shows the number of veterans who trained after RAD by their educational level at that time. As would be expected there is a positive relationship between level of education and training. Veterans with 8 years or less of education at RAD trained only about 44 percent of the time, while 74 percent of the veterans with 13 or more years of schooling at RAD entered training after the service.

When analyzed by level of training at the time of the interview, the relationship between education level and entry into training is even stronger (see Table 19). About 85 percent of the veterans with some college education had trained after release from active duty, while 33 percent of the veterans with 8 years or less of education trained after separation.

Table 20 shows that age at time of separation also had an effect upon the number of veterans who trained after RAD. Veterans who were 22 or 23 years of age at time of separation were most likely to enter training. Veterans who were older than 30 years of age were least likely to train after RAD. However, slightly more than half of the veterans in this age group did training after RAD. Veterans who trained with VA assistance were asked if they had successfully completed training or reached an intermediate goal when they last stopped training. About 60 percent of the veterans replied that they had completed training or reached a goal.

Table 21, which displays the number of Peacetime veterans who had completed training by race, shows that almost 67 percent of all Peacetime veterans had completed training when they last stopped attending school. White veterans were most likely to have completed training with a completion rate of 68 percent.

Table 22 shows that the completion rate for veterans who served in the Vietnam Era only was somehwat lower than for Peacetime veterans. However, it should be noted that many Vietnam Era veterans were still young in 1978 and may have continued training at a later date.

About 58 percent of the veterans with Vietnam Era service had completed training when they last stopped attending school (see Table 22). Black veterans were least likely to have completed training among Vietnam Era trainees.

About 66 percent of the Vietnam Era veterans who also had served in other service periods stated that they had completed training (see Table 23). These veterans generally were older than other veterans of the Vietnam Era and were probably less likely to return to training at a later date.

As might reasonably be expected, those veterans with a higher education level were more likely to complete their training. Almost 71 percent of the veterans with more than 12 years of education at RAD had completed their training (see Table 24). Less than 45 percent of the veterans with 8 years or less or education had completed training.

More than 97 percent of the veterans who trained with VA assistance used educational entitlement provided by the GI Bill, while another 2.3 percent trained using a VA rehabilitation program (see Table 25).

Most of the training which occurred with VA assistance was on a full-time basis. Only 41.6 percent of veterans trained part-time while using benefits provided by the GI Bill or the VA rehabilitation program (see Table 26).

Table 27 shows the types of training utilized by veterans who completed their training and used VA assistance to train. The largest group of trainees utilized types of training which granted certificates upon completion. About 23 percent of the veterans were included in this category. The second largest group of veterans, almost 21 percent, were granted bachelors degrees. Two other large groups of veterans were granted associate degrees and graduate degrees.

There were some differences in the types of degrees obtained when analyzed by race. White veterans and veterans of other races most frequently obtained bachelors degrees. However, black veterans were most often granted associate degrees.

Tables 28 and 29 show the type of degrees, licenses, and certificates earned by Vietnam and Peacetime veterans respectively who completed training using VA assistance. The percentage of veterans obtaining degrees through college training increased from 40.1 percent among Peacetime veterans to 47.5 percent among Vietnam Era veterans. The percent of veterans who were granted graduate degrees actually fell.

Tables 30 and 31 show the reasons given by Vietnam and Peacetime veterans for using VA assistance to train. In both these tables, the main reason given by veterans for using VA assistance to train was to get a better job. Almost 58 percent of the veterans of both service periods cited this reason. The second most frequently given answer was to increase knowledge in a non-job related fashion. About 26 percent of the Peacetime and Vietnam Era veterans gave this response.

Among veterans who served in Vietnam as well as other periods of service, a lesser importance was placed upon training in a job related sense (see Table 32). Only 49 percent of these veterans replied that they had trained in order to get a job or get a better job. A higher percentage of these veterans chose training as a means of increasing knowledge.

Table 35 shows the reasons given for not completing training by veterans who had not completed training or reached an intermediate goal when they last stopped attending school. Almost 14 percent of the veterans responded that they did not know that VA assistance was available to them. It should be noted that for many veterans of the Peacetime period, educational benefits were not available when they separated from service. These benefits were provided under the GI Bill at a later date. This may explain the fact that so many veterans indicated that they were unaware of VA educational benefits.

Veterans Who Trained without VA Assistance

As was shown in Table 18, 67 percent of the SOV II veterans interviewed took training after their release from active duty. Table 34 shows that not all the veterans who trained after RAD used VA assistance to do so. About one-quarter of the veterans who trained after separation did not use VA assistance. It should be noted that veterans with Peacetime service did not receive entitlement until June 1, 1966[3] Tables 35 and 36 list the main reasons for not using educational VA assistance to train for Vietnam and Peacetime trainees, respectively. For both periods of service, the largest percentage of veterans responded that they did not use VA educational assistance because it was not needed or not required. The second largest group of non-users consisted of veterans who were not eligible for VA assistance. A large proportion of these respondents were veterans with Peacetime service. The third largest group of non-users was made up of veterans who said they did not know that VA educational assistance was available. This group made up almost 24 percent of the Peacetime veterans but only 13 percent of the Vietnam veterans.

A large group of Vietnam Era veterans stated that they did not use VA assistance for their training because the red tape made the process too long. Almost twice as many Vietnam veterans cited red tape as a problem than did Peacetime veterans.

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[3] See section on the Chapter 34 GI Bill in the Glossary of Terms

When the reasons for not using VA assistance were broken out by race for each period of service some differences appear. Black veterans most often cited ineligibility as the reason for not using VA assistance. White veterans most often stated that they did not need the assistance to train. In addition, black veterans more frequently responded that they did not know the benefits were available. Black veterans more often cited red tape as being a problem.

Table 37 shows the type of schooling utilized by veterans who trained without utilizing their VA educational benefits in each period of service. The highest percentage of Peacetime veterans utilized college level training.

The highest percentage of veterans with service only during the Vietnam Era utilized college level training. However, the percent of veterans in this type of training decreased from 42 percent for Peacetime veterans to about 31 percent for Vietnam Era veterans. The percent of trainees in apprentice training increased for Vietnam Era veterans. Veterans who served in other service periods in addition to their service during the Vietnam Era most frequently chose to train at other residence schools.

Table 38 shows the number of degrees, licenses, and certificates received by veterans who trained without VA assistance by period of service. The majority of these college trainees stopped training without receiving a degree.

Branch of Service and Method of Entry

Table 39 shows the distribution of the veterans interviewed for SOV II by the branch of service in which they last served. Almost half of the veterans served in the Army while almost 21 percent each served in the Navy and in the Air Force. Of the remainder of the veterans interviewed, 8.3 percent served in the Marine Corps and 1.2 percent served in the Coast Guard. A small number of veterans included in the survey never served on active duty, but received medical discharges from the National Guard. These veterans have not been included in this analysis because they were not eligible for GI Bill benefits.

Table 40 shows the number of veterans who entered military service through the draft or through enlistment. As discussed before, the veterans were asked to classify themselves as draftees or enlistees. Some veterans who enlisted to avoid being drafted may have classified themselves as draftees. Almost 72 percent of the veterans classified themselves as enlistees.

In Table 41, the number of veterans in each branch of service has been cross-tabulated by race. This table shows that the percentage of whites varied from a high of 98.7 percent in the Coast Guard to a low of 88.3 in the Army. Correspondingly, the number of blacks was highest in the Army and lowest in the Coast Guard. The highest percentage of veterans from other races was found in the Army.

Table 42 shows the number of veterans of each race who enlisted or had been drafted. Almost 35 percent of the black veterans were drafted as compared to 24 percent for white veterans and 21 percent for veterans of other races. However, these figures do not take into account the number of veterans who enlisted in a preferred branch of service to avoid being drafted.

The education level at separation for each branch of service is shown in Table 43. The highest percentage of veterans with 8-or-less years education was found in the Army. The Marine Corps had the lowest percentage of veterans with 13-to-18 years of education.

In Table 44, the education levels at time of separation for enlistees and draftees are shown. There was a higher percentage of draftees in the 1-to-8 and 13-to-18 year groups than for other groups of respondents.

Table 45 shows the education levels for the interviewed veterans at the time of interview. This table shows the same pattern of education level among the branches of service as did Table 43. However, the percentage of veterans in the 9-to-12 and 13-to-18 year groups increased between release from active duty and the time of interview indication that many veterans trained after separation.

This is confirmed by figures in Table 46. This table shows that the highest percentage of veterans who trained after RAD served in the Coast Guard. Almost 79 percent of these veterans trained following their military service. More than 70 percent of the veterans of service in the Navy and Air Force also trained after separation. Veterans of the Army and Marine Corps were somewhat less likely to have trained after RAD.

Table 47 shows that draftees were less likely to train than enlistees. Almost 70 percent of the enlistees trained after military service as compared to 61.6 percent of the draftees.

On the average, about 60 percent of those veterans who trained completed their training or reached an intermediate goal (see Table 48). The percentage of completion ranged from 58 to about 63 percent.

Table 49 shows the degrees, licenses and certificates earned by veterans of each branch of service. The highest percentage of graduate degrees went to Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard veterans. Marine Corps veterans received the highest percentage of high school diplomas or GEDs. The highest percentage of licenses were awarded to Coast Guard, Air Force and Navy veterans. Marines earned the highest percentage of certificates. The largest number of veterans who trained without VA assistance took college level training. Almost 25 percent of these veterans trained in other residence schools. Another 18 percent received on-the-job training (see Table 50).

Degree of Satisfaction with the VA

More than 72 percent of the veterans interviewed stated they were satisifed with the information they had received about VA benefits before entering educational programs (see Tables 51A and B). Satisfaction was highest among veterans who served in other service periods in addition to the Vietnam Era and among veterans of other races. Satisfaction was lowest among Peacetime veterans and among black veterans (see Table 51 and 52).

When asked about the amount of financial assistance they received, almost 80 percent of the veterans stated they were satisfied. Satisfaction was highest among veterans who served in more than one period of service and among white veterans. Satisfaction was lowest among Peacetime veterans and veterans of other races (see Tables 53 and 54).

Overall, 81 percent of the veterans said they were satisfied with the timely receipt of their check. Satisfaction was lowest among Vietnam Era veterans and among veterans of other races (see Tables 55 and 56).

Almost 90 percent of the veterans were satisfied with the accuracy of the amount of their check. Satisfaction was highest among Peacetime veterans and white veterans. Satisfaction was lowest among veterans with service during more than one period of service (see Tables 57 and 58).

Only about 30 percent of the veterans were satisfied with the information provided by VA about careers with the greatest employment opportunities.* About 35 percent of the veterans were dissatisfied with VA career counseling. The remaining 35 percent of the veterans had no opinion or a neutral opinion about VA job counseling. (See Tables 55A and 55B.)

Veterans of more than one service period and veterans of other races were the most satisfied with VA career counseling. White veterans and veterans who served during the Peacetime were the least satisfied. It should be noted that career counseling is not ordinarily provided by the Veterans Administration to GI Bill recipients, unless requested by the veteran.

Overall, only 16 percent of the veterans questioned remembered receiving guidance counseling for vocational education, training or work during or after their military service. However, the percent of veterans who remembered being counseled varies according to period of service. About 20 percent of the Vietnam Era veterans remembered being counseled as compared to only about 6 percent of the Peacetime veterans.

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*It should be noted that career counseling is not a universal or mandatory service but was available upon the request of the veteran. Most veterans failed to avail themselves of this service (see Table 56).

About 95 percent of the Vietnam veterans questioned about VA educational benefits were aware of at least one benefit provided by the VA. About 80 percent of the Peacetime veterans knew of at least one VA benefit. Veterans who served in other periods of service in addition to their Vietnam Era service generally were more aware of all types of VA educational benefits provided by the VA than either Peacetime veterans or veterans with only Vietnam Era service.

The greatest number of veterans in all service periods were aware of college or university training benefits. Veterans were least aware of farm training, tutorial assistance and work-study programs (see Table 58).[5]

When asked to rate the effectiveness of the federal government in covering the educational expenses of veterans, more than 70 percent of the veterans judged the federal government to be effective. Vietnam Era veterans judged the government to be more effective in this area than did Peacetime veterans. White veterans more often judged the government to be most satisfied than did veterans of other races (see Tables 52A and 52B).

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[5] Farm training is available in only a few states and not throughout the U.S. as are the other VA programs.

APPENDIX A

EDUCATION MASTER RECORD
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Table 1 : Veteran GI Bill Trainees Percent Usage of Entitlement.

U.S. Total	Total	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+	2 Months
Total	6,476,421	2,946, 363 (45.5)	1,224,151 (18.9)	956,505 (14.8)	717,969 (11.1)	631,033 (9.7)	1,581,933 (24.4)
Peacetime	1,377,482	753,000 (54.7)	229,518 (16.6)	155,202 (11.3)	121,573 (8.8)	118,189 (8.6)	490,620 (35.6)
Vietnam	5,098,939	2,193,363 (43.0)	995,033 (19.5)	801,303 (15.7)	596,396 (11.7)	512,844 (10.1)	1,091,313 (21.4)

Grand Total	Total	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+	2 Months
Total	6,537,144	2,962,486 (45.3)	1,234,993 (18.9)	996,065 (14.8)	727,806 (11.1)	645,794 (9.9)	1,589,799 (24.3)
Peacetime	1,394,575	757,526 (54.3)	232,255 (16.7)	157,644 (11.3)	124,571 (8.9)	122,579 (8.8)	493,281 (35.4)
Vietnam	5,142,569	2,204,960 (42.9)	1,002,738 (19.5)	808,421 (15.7)	603,235 (11.7)	523,215 (10.2)	1,096,518 (21.4)

Table 2: Veteran GI Bill trainees percent usage of entitlement by period of service and training status.

U.S. Totals In Training	Total	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+	Less than 2 Months
Peacetime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	509,859	160,484	131,177	106,382	71,467	40,349	50,842
Total	509,859	160,484 (31.5)	131,177 (25.7)	106,382 (20.9)	71,467 (14.0)	40,349 (7.9)	50,842 (10.0)
U.S. Totals Terminated							
Peacetime	1,377,481	752,999 (54.7)	229,518 (16.7)	155,202 (11.3)	121,573 (8.6)	118,189 (8.6)	490,615 (3.5)
Vietnam	4,589,080	2,032,879 (44.3)	863,856 (18.8)	694,921 (15.1)	524,929 (11.4)	472,495 (10.3)	1,040,471 (22.7)
Total	5,966,561	2,785,878 (46.7)	1,093,374 (18.3)	850,123 (14.2)	646,502 (10.8)	590,684 (9.9)	1,531,090 (25.7)
Grand Totals In Training							
Peacetime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	516,407	161,625	132,594	107,968	72,776	41,444	51,078
Total	516,407	161,625 (31.3)	132,594 (25.7)	107,968 (20.9)	72,776 (14.1)	41,444 (8.0)	51,078 (9.9)
Grand Totals Terminated							
Peacetime	1,394,575	757,526 (54.3)	232,255 (16.7)	157,644 (11.3)	124,571 (8.9)	122,579 (8.8)	493,280 (35.4)
Vietnam	4,626,161	2,043,334 (44.2)	870,144 (18.8)	700,453 (15.1)	530,459 (11.5)	481,771 (10.4)	1,045,439 (22.6)
Total	6,020,737	2,800,861 (46.5)	1,102,399 (18.3)	858,097 (14.3)	655,030 (10.9)	604,350 (10.0)	1,538,720 (25.6)

Table 3: Veteran GI Bill trainees current training status by net entitlement and location of training.

State	Terminated		In Training	
	36+	<36	36+	<36
Alabama	95,160	15,648	13,322	749
Alaska	8,821	816	272	18
Arizona	83,770	11,055	13,375	698
Arkansas	45,415	7,063	6,454	362
California	758,186	89,944	65,398	3,178
Colorado	95,761	11,654	9,352	499
Connecticut	62,259	7,025	5,165	260
Delaware	16,835	2,097	1,203	70
District of Columbia	40,972	4,210	2,582	112
Florida	225,129	30,564	24,367	1,408
Georgia	136,130	16,502	11,567	600
Hawaii	24,265	25,531	3,933	204
Idaho	19,577	2,937	2,130	127
Illinois	238,655	27,443	17,977	925
Indiana	119,229	14,504	8,871	477
Iowa	61,334	6,691	5,044	288
Kansas	48,114	6,691	5,964	439
Kentucky	67,451	9,284	7,678	458
Louisiana	83,206	11,063	7,572	405
Maine	26,183	3,594	2,524	149
Maryland	90,605	9,883	8,818	473
Massachusetts	127,667	16,758	11,601	601
Michigan	221,554	24,132	12,059	665

Table 3: (Continued)

State	Terminated		In Training	
	36+	<36	36+	<36
Minnesota	110,073	11,427	7,951	402
Mississippi	38,881	6,336	4,789	264
Missouri	130,085	16,038	12,894	660
Montana	20,376	2,216	1,170	63
Nebraska	40,104	4,758	4,435	222
Nevada	20,391	2,698	2,368	136
New Hampshire	20,980	2,961	2,288	117
New Jersey	120,115	15,122	8,313	482
New Mexico	32,650	4,360	4,471	262
New York	323,324	42,674	17,966	1,194
North Carolina	138,859	16,346	15,244	654
North Dakota	16,683	1,806	1,728	57
Ohio	229,592	26,479	12,766	748
Oklahoma	79,599	10,314	10,331	558
Oregon	79,640	8,860	5,510	303
Pennsylvania	238,186	25,131	15,337	910
Rhode Island	27,061	4,257	3,034	138
South Carolina	74,135	9,005	12,070	554
South Dakota	18,807	2,835	1,719	51
Tennessee	112,632	14,303	10,712	620
Texas	311,188	40,851	41,268	1,944
Utah	36,553	5,557	3,452	156
Vermont	8,675	974	488	29
Virginia	106,052	11,103	9,968	498

Table 3: (Continued)

State	Terminated		In Training	
	36+	<36	36+	<36
Washington	129,058	14,336	11,115	670
West Virginia	40,100	4,794	4,340	216
Wisconsin	103,470	13,532	9,612	504
Wyoming	9,592	1,004	916	42
Puerto Rico	31,768	6,737	3,771	203
U.S. Total	5,313,082 (89.0%)	653,479 (11.0%)	484,243 (95.0%)	617 (5.0%)
Grand Total	5,358,916 (89.0%)	661,821 (11.0%)	490,536 (95.0%)	25,872 (5.0%)

Table 4: Veteran GI Bill trainees by type of training and period between separation and initial entry into training; Total Post-Korean Period.

YEARS BETWEEN SEPARATION AND INITIAL ENTRY INTO TRAINING	TOTAL	%	INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING	COL. %	OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS	COL. %	ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	COL. %	CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS	COL. %
Entered training before date of release from active duty.	425,131 (100.0)	6.5	286,591 (67.4)	7.2	80,203 (18.9)	7.0	31,068 (7.3)	5.8	27,269 (6.4)	3.0
Entered training on date of release from active duty or less than 1 year after	2,194,666 (100.0)	33.5	1,511,134 (68.9)	38.2	322,034 (14.7)	28.0	205,351 (9.4)	38.5	156,147 (7.1)	17.1
Entered training at least 1 year but less than 2 years after release from active duty.	753,358 (100.0)	11.5	446,676 (59.3)	11.3	130,655 (17.3)	11.4	78,664 (10.4)	14.3	97,363 (12.9)	10.6
Two-to-3 years after release from active duty.	510,826 (100.0)	7.8	286,859 (56.2)	7.3	90,665 (17.7)	7.9	51,518 (10.1)	9.7	81,784 (16.0)	8.9
Three-to-5 years after release from active duty.	773,405 (100.0)	11.8	426,272 (55.1)	10.8	140,330 (18.1)	12.2	67,845 (8.7)	12.7	138.958 (18.0)	15.2
Five-to-7 years after release from active duty.	579,721 (100.0)	8.8	319,205 (55.0)	8.1	109,533 (18.9)	9.5	40,325 (7.0)	7.7	110,658 (19.1)	12.1
Seven-to-8 years after release from active duty.	230,508 (100.0)	3.5	127.530 (55.3)	3.2	44,562 (19.3)	3.9	13,157 (5.7)	2.5	45,259 (19.6)	4.9
Eight-to-9 years after release from active duty.	190,986 (100.0)	2.9	102,483 (53.7)	2.6	38,406 (20.1)	3.3	9,956 (5.2)	1.9	40,141 (21.0)	4.4
Entered training 9 or more years after release from active duty.	895,150 (100.0)	13.7	447,698 (50.0)	11.3	193,778 (21.6)	16.8	35,836 (4.0)	6.7	217,838 (24.3)	23.8
TOTALS	6,553,751	100.0	3,954,448 (60.3)	100.0	1,150,166 (17.5)	100.0	533,720 (8.1)	100.0	915,417 (14.0)	100.0

Table 5: Veteran GI Bill trainees by period of separation from the service and years between separation and initial entry into training.

YEARS BETWEEN SEPARATION AND INITIAL ENTRY INTO TRAINING	POST-KOREAN CONFLICT	COL.%	PEACETIME POST-KOREAN ERA	COL.%	VIETNAM ERA	COL.%
Entered training before date of release from active duty.	425,131	6.5	0		425,131	8.2
Entered training on date of release from active duty or less than one year after.	2,194,666	33.5	0		2,194,666	42.6
Entered training at least one year but less than 2 years after release from active duty.	753,358	11.5	2,771	.2	750,587	14.5
Two to 3 years after release from active duty.	510,826	7.8	44,745	3.2	466,081	9.0
Three to 5 years after release from active duty.	773,405	11.8	145,431	10.4	627,974	12.2
Five to 7 years after release from active duty.	579,721	8.8	174,328	12.5	405,393	7.9
Seven to 8 years after release from active duty.	230,508	3.5	101,180	7.3	129.328	2.5
Eight to 9 years after release from active duty.	190,986	2.9	104,750	7.5	86,326	1.7
Entered training 9 or more years after release from active duty.	895,150	13.7	821,371	58.9	73,779	1.4
TOTALS	6,553,751	100.0	1,394,576 (21.3)	100.0	5,159,175 (78.7)	100.0

Table 6A: Veteran GI Bill Trainees by current training status and years between separation and initial entry into training: Total Post-Korean Period.

YEARS BETWEEN SEPARATION AND INITIAL ENTRY INTO TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	IN TRAINING	COL.%	TERMINATED	COL.%
Entered training before date of release from active duty.	425,131	6.5	99,678 (23.4)	15.4	325,453 (76.6)	5.5
Entered training on date of release from active duty or less than one year after.	2,194,666	33.5	275,200 (12.5)	42.6	1919,466 (87.5)	32.5
Entered training at least one year but less than 2 years after release from active duty.	753,358	11.5	78,310 (10.4)	12.1	675,048 (89.6)	11.4
2-to-3 years after release from active duty.	510,826	7.8	46,502 (9.1)	7.2	464,324 (90.9)	7.9
3-to-5 years after release from active duty.	773,405	11.8	68,327 (8.8)	10.6	705,078 (91.2)	11.9
5-to-7 years after release from active duty.	579,721	8.8	51,029 (8.8)	7.9	528,692 (91.2)	8.9
7-to-8 years after release from active duty.	230,508	3.5	15,146 (6.6)	2.3	215,362 (93.4)	3.6
8-to-9 years after release from active duty.	190,986	2.9	8,162 (4.3)	1.3	182,824 (95.7)	3.1
Entered training 9 or more years after release from active duty	895,150	13.7	3,871 (0.4)	0.6	891,279 (99.6)	15.1
TOTALS	6,553,751	100.0	646,225 (9.9)	100.0	5,907,526 (90.1)	100.0

Table 6B: Veteran GI Bill Trainees by current training status and years between separation and initial entry into training: Peacetime period.

YEARS BETWEEN SEPARATION AND INITIAL ENTRY INTO TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	IN TRAINING	COL.%	TERMINATED	COL.%
Entered training before date of release from active duty.	0		-		-	
Entered training on date of release from active duty or less than one year after.	0		-		-	
Entered training at least one year but less than 2 years after release from active duty.	2,771	0.2	0	0	2,771	0.2
2-to-3 years after release from active duty.	44,745	3.2	20 (0.5)	1.1	44,725 (99.5)	3.2
3-to-5 years after release from active duty.	145,431	10.4	79 (0.1)	4.2	145,352 (99.9)	10.4
5-to-7 years after release from active duty.	174,328	12.5	112 (0.1)	5.9	174,216 (99.9)	12.5
7-to-8 years after release from active duty.	101,180	7.3	74 (0.1)	3.9	101,106 (99.9)	7.3
8-to-9 years after release from active duty.	104,750	7.5	88 (0.1)	4.6	104,662 (99.9)	7.5
Entered training 9 or more years after release from active duty	821,371	58.9	1,520 (0.2)	80.3	819,851 (99.8)	58.9
TOTALS	1,394,576	100.0	1,893 (0.1)	100.0	1,392,693 (99.9)	100.0

Table 6C: Veteran GI Bill Trainees by current training status and years between separation and initial entry into training: Vietnam Era.

YEARS BETWEEN SEPARATION AND INITIAL ENTRY INTO TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	IN TRAINING	COL.%	TERMINATED	COL.%
Entered training before date of release from active duty.	425,131	8.2	99,678 (23.4)	15.5	325,453 (76.6)	7.2
Entered training on date of release from active duty or less than one year after.	2,194,666	42.5	275,200 (12.5)	42.7	1,919,466 (85.7)	42.5
Entered training at least one year but less than 2 years after release from active duty.	750,587	14.5	78,310 (10.4)	12.2	672,277 (89.6)	14.9
2-to-3 years after release from active duty.	466,081	9.3	46,482 (10.0)	7.2	419,599 (90.0)	9.3
3-to-5 years after release from active duty.	627,974	12.2	68,248 (10.9)	10.6	559,726 (89.1)	12.4
5-to-7 years after release from active duty.	405,393	7.9	50,917 (12.6)	7.9	354,476 (87.4)	7.9
7-to-8 years after release from active duty.	129,328	2.5	15,072 (11.7)	2.3	114,256 (88.3)	2.5
8-to-9 years after release from active duty.	86,236	1.7	8,074 (9.4)	1.3	78,162 (90.6)	1.7
Entered training 9 or more years after release from active duty	73,779	1.4	2,351 (3.2)	0.4	71,428 (96.8)	1.6
TOTALS	5,159,175	100.0	644,332 (12.5)	100.0	4,514,843 (87.5)	100.0

Table 7A : Veteran GI Bill trainees by type and location of training and period of separation: Vietnam era.

Location of Training	Total	IHL	ORS	OJT	CORR.
Alabama	97,890	57,399 (58.6)	28,199 (28.8)	7,224 (7.4)	5,068 (5.2)
Alaska	7,884	4,347 (55.1)	1,697 (21.5)	901 (11.4)	939 (11.9)
Arizona	86,263	66,061 (76.6)	8,324 (9.6)	6,099 (7.1)	5,779 (6.7)
Arkansas	47,549	21,716 (45.7)	16,247 (32.1)	5,714 (12.1)	3,872 (8.1)
California	710,990	565,036 (79.5)	72,300 (10.2)	34,280 (4.8)	39,374 (5.5)
Colorado	93,137	61,506 (66.0)	15,715 (16.9)	559 (6.0)	10,322 (11.1)
Connecticut	58,146	31,370 (54.0)	8,262 (14.2)	10,920 (18.8)	7,594 (13.1)
Delaware	16,126	9,161 (56.8)	3,029 (18.8)	1,013 (6.3)	2,923 (18.1)
District of Columbia	36,703	23,536 (64.1)	5,665 (15.4)	6,413 (17.5)	1,089 (3.0)
Florida	227,973	137,880 (60.5)	52,246 (22.9)	15,937 (7.0)	21,910 (9.6)
Georgia	133,841	59,331 (44.3)	50,659 (37.9)	13,180 (9.8)	10,671 (8.0)
Hawaii	25,691	17,413 (67.8)	3,084 (12.0)	3,203 (12.5)	1,991 (7.7)
Idaho	19,455	12,926 (66.4)	1,428 (7.3)	1,915 (9.8)	3,186 (16.4)
Illinois	225,065	145,006 (64.4)	29,249 (13.0)	20,575 (9.1)	30,235 (13.4)
Indiana	112,465	51,455 (45.8)	21,624 (19.2)	13,129 (11.7)	26,257 (23.3)
Iowa	57,643	28,387 (49.2)	13,258 (23.0)	5,180 (10.0)	10,818 (18.8)
Kansas	49,315	31,368 (63.6)	8,400 (17.0)	3,434 (7.0)	6,113 (12.4)
Kentucky	67,949	40,112 (59.0)	12,596 (18.5)	4,985 (7.3)	10,256 (15.1)
Louisiana	81,267	39,069 (48.2)	21,273 (26.2)	12,959 (15.9)	7,966 (9.8)
Maine	25,580	13,301 (52.0)	4,427 (17.3)	4,947 (19.3)	2,905 (11.4)
Maryland	86,599	57,364 (66.2)	12,008 (13.9)	5,865 (6.8)	11,362 (13.1)
Massachusetts	115,986	83,033 (71.6)	15,270 (10.8)	8,046 (6.9)	9,637 (8.3)
Michigan	201,927	128,734 (63.8)	23,746 (11.8)	16,520 (8.2)	32,927 (16.3)
Minnesota	102,391	46,655 (45.6)	29,311 (28.6)	14,637 (14.3)	11,788 (11.5)

Table 7A: (Continued)

Location of Training	TOTAL	IHL	ORS	OJT	CORR.
Mississippi	40,989	22,028 (53.7)	9,378 (22.9)	5,885 (14.4)	3,698 (9.0)
Missouri	126,405	74,122 (58.6)	24,970 (19.8)	11,183 (8.8)	16,130 (12.8)
Montana	19,169	10,033 (52.3)	3,540 (18.5)	3,505 (18.3)	2,091 (10.9)
Nebraska	39,318	22,316 (56.8)	6,607 (16.8)	6,618 (16.8)	3,777 (9.6)
Nevada	19,762	12,327 (52.4)	4,111 (20.9)	1,184 (6.0)	2,140 (10.8)
New Hampshire	20,426	13,756 (67.3)	125 (6.2)	2,825 (13.8)	2,588 (12.7)
New Jersey	109,095	59,406 (54.5)	20,261 (18.6)	11,042 (10.1)	18,386 (16.9)
New Mexico	33,513	19,719 (58.8)	7,726 (23.1)	2,338 (7.0)	3,730 (11.1)
New York	287,654	180,193 (62.6)	36,260 (12.6)	35,056 (12.7)	36,145 (12.6)
North Carolina	139,417	84,164 (60.4)	31,064 (22.3)	15,648 (11.2)	8,541 (6.1)
North Dakota	16,306	8,052 (49.4)	3,337 (20.5)	3,309 (20.3)	1,608 (9.9)
Ohio	213,514	120,000 (56.2)	32,193 (15.2)	21,131 (9.9)	40,190 (18.8)
Oklahoma	81,634	52,415 (64.2)	18,430 (22.6)	4,944 (6.1)	5,845 (7.2)
Oregon	74,957	54,132 (72.2)	7,605 (10.1)	7,412 (9.9)	5,808 (7.7)
Pennsylvania	216,369	99,859 (46.2)	39,349 (18.2)	28,682 (13.3)	48,479 (22.4)
Rhode Island	24,752	16,890 (68.2)	3,744 (15.1)	2,317 (9.4)	1,801 (7.3)
South Carolina	78,873	44,228 (56.1)	21,526 (27.3)	8,070 (10.2)	5,049 (6.4)
South Dakota	17,213	10,191 (59.2)	2,919 (17.0)	2,251 (13.1)	1,852 (10.8)
Tennessee	111,779	62,824 (56.2)	25,086 (22.4)	10,317 (9.2)	13,552 (12.1)
Texas	317,568	222,827 (70.2)	46,937 (14.8)	17,578 (5.5)	30,226 (9.5)
Utah	34,702	26,473 (76.3)	1,868 (5.4)	2,218 (6.4)	4,143 (11.9)
Vermont	8,094	3,954 (48.5)	576 (7.1)	2,137 (26.4)	1,427 (17.6)
Virginia	106,600	66,967 (62.8)	13,088 (12.3)	10,930 (10.3)	15,615 (14.6)
Washington	125,196	84,973 (67.9)	18,546 (14.8)	8,996 (7.2)	12,681 (10.1)
West Virginia	40,041	21,974 (54.9)	5,935 (14.8)	6,805 (17.0)	5,327 (13.3)

Table 7A:(Continued)

Location of Training	TOTAL	IHL	ORS	OJT	CORR.
Wisconsin	98,368	51,383 (52.2)	16,327 (16.6)	11,366 (11.6)	19,292 (19.0)
Wyoming	9,390	5,621 (59.9)	606 (6.5)	1,793 (19.1)	1,370 (14.5)
Puerto Rico	29,098	20,146 (69.4)	8,015 (27.5)	435 (1.5)	502 (17.3)
U.S. TOTAL	5,098,939	3,182,993	861,263	468,210	586,473
GRAND TOTAL	5,142,569	3,215,176 (62.5)	869,887 (16.9)	468,980 (9.1)	588,526 (11.4)

Table 7B : Veteran GI Bill trainees by type and location of training and period of separation: Peacetime period.

Location of Training	TOTAL	IHL	ORS	OJT	CORR.
Alabama	26,988	14,187 (52.6)	7,882 (29.2)	1,118 (4.1)	3,801 (14.1)
Alaska	2,043	725 (35.5)	870 (42.6)	64 (3.1)	384 (18.8)
Arizona	22,635	14,704 (65.0)	3,004 (13.3)	818 (3.6)	4,109 (18.2)
Arkansas	11,746	3,575 (30.4)	5,482 (46.7)	602 (5.1)	2,087 (17.8)
California	205,716	143,606 (69.8)	30,615 (14.9)	4,934 (2.4)	26,561 (12.9)
Colorado	24,129	12,102 (50.2)	4,598 (19.1)	727 (3.0)	6,702 (27.8)
Connecticut	16,563	8,621 (52.0)	2,581 (15.6)	1,382 (8.3)	3,979 (24.0)
Delaware	4,079	2,304 (56.5)	563 (13.8)	110 (2.7)	1,102 (27.0)
District of Columbia	11,173	7,193 (64.4)	2,546 (22.8)	841 (7.5)	593 (5.3)
Florida	53,495	27,899 (52.2)	12,894 (24.1)	2,061 (3.9)	10,641 (19.8)
Georgia	31,010	10,890 (35.1)	13,471 (43.4)	1,311 (4.2)	5,338 (17.2)
Hawaii	5,242	3,186 (60.8)	709 (13.5)	420 (8.0)	927 (17.7)
Idaho	5,152	2,221 (43.1)	530 (10.3)	257 (5.0)	2,144 (41.6)
Illinois	59,935	30,294 (50.5)	10,772 (18.0)	2,752 (4.6)	16,117 (26.9)
Indiana	30,616	9,942 (32.5)	6,967 (22.8)	1,865 (6.1)	11,842 (38.7)
Iowa	17,091	5,337 (31.2)	5,035 (29.5)	521 (3.0)	6,198 (36.3)
Kansas	11,893	5,237 (44.0)	2,717 (22.8)	294 (2.5)	3,645 (30.6)
Kentucky	16,922	8,529 (50.4)	2,676 (15.8)	691 (4.1)	5,026 (29.8)
Louisiana	20,979	8,425 (40.2)	5,636 (26.9)	1,891 (9.0)	5,027 (24.0)
Maine	6,870	3,048 (44.4)	1,799 (26.2)	601 (8.7)	1,422 (20.7)
Maryland	23,180	12,891 (55.6)	3,541 (15.3)	463 (2.0)	6,285 (27.1)
Massachusetts	40,641	29,322 (72.1)	4,649 (11.4)	1,152 (2.8)	5,518 (13.6)
Michigan	56,483	29,513 (52.3)	8,489 (15.0)	3,848 (6.8)	14,633 (25.9)
Minnesota	27,462	9,753 (35.5)	7,558 (27.5)	2,336 (8.5)	7,815 (28.5)

Table 7B: (Continued)

Location of Training	TOTAL	IHL	ORS	OJT	CORR.
Mississippi	9,281	4,320 (46.5)	2,314 (24.9)	477 (5.1)	2,170 (23.3)
Missouri	33,272	16,457 (49.5)	7,528 (22.6)	1,349 (4.1)	7,938 (23.9)
Montana	4,656	1,952 (41.9)	931 (20.0)	371 (8.0)	1,402 (30.1)
Nebraska	10,201	3,645 (35.7)	3,491 (34.2)	636 (6.2)	2,429 (23.8)
Nevada	5,831	2,565 (44.0)	1,575 (27.0)	166 (2.8)	1,525 (26.2)
New Hampshire	5,920	3,596 (60.7)	459 (7.8)	379 (6.4)	1,486 (25.1)
New Jersey	34,937	17,454 (50.0)	6,750 (19.3)	1,467 (4.2)	9,266 (26.5)
New Mexico	8,230	3,725 (45.3)	1,652 (20.1)	174 (2.1)	2,679 (32.6)
New York	97,504	59,108 (60.6)	12,433 (12.8)	5,449 (5.6)	20,514 (21.0)
North Carolina	31,677	16,433 (51.9)	8,480 (26.8)	2,030 (6.4)	4,734 (14.9)
North Dakota	3,968	1,202 (30.3)	1,277 (32.2)	340 (8.6)	1,149 (29.0)
Ohio	56,071	23,672 (42.2)	9,667 (17.2)	2,881 (5.1)	19,851 (35.4)
Oklahoma	19,728	10,368 (52.6)	5,578 (28.3)	440 (2.2)	3,342 (16.9)
Oregon	19,356	10,728 (55.4)	3,479 (18.0)	1,653 (8.5)	3,496 (18.1)
Pennsylvania	63,395	24,125 (38.1)	9,743 (15.4)	4,404 (6.9)	25,123 (39.6)
Rhode Island	9,738	7,607 (78.1)	933 (9.6)	341 (3.5)	857 (8.8)
South Carolina	16,889	7,185 (42.5)	5,695 (33.7)	1,028 (6.1)	2,981 (17.7)
South Dakota	6,199	2,834 (45.7)	1,442 (23.3)	229 (3.7)	1,694 (27.3)
Tennessee	26,488	12,498 (47.2)	6,574 (24.8)	1,236 (4.7)	6,180 (23.3)
Texas	77,683	42,517 (54.7)	14,533 (18.7)	1,852 (2.4)	18,781 (24.2)
Utah	11,016	6,433 (58.4)	805 (7.3)	379 (3.4)	3,399 (30.9)
Vermont	2,072	804 (38.8)	256 (12.4)	286 (13.8)	726 (35.0)
Virginia	21,021	9,443 (44.9)	3,397 (16.2)	925 (4.4)	7,256 (34.5)
Washington	29,983	15,299 (51.0)	6,207 (20.7)	1,136 (3.8)	7,341 (24.5)
West Virginia	9,409	4,010 (42.6)	1,466 (15.6)	1,154 (12.3)	2,779 (29.5)

Table 7B: (Continued)

Location of Training	TOTAL	IHL	ORS	OJT	CORR.
Wisconsin	28,750	11,503 (40.0)	5,159 (17.9)	2,251 (7.8)	9,837 (34.2)
Wyoming	2,164	946 (43.7)	214 (9.9)	195 (9.0)	809 (37.4)
Puerto Rico	13,381	5,656 (42.3)	7,218 (53.9)	197 (1.5)	310 (2.3)
U.S. TOTAL	1,377,482	723,933 (52.6)	267,622 (19.4)	64,287 (4.7)	321,640 (23.3)
GRAND TOTAL	1,394,575	732,298 (52.5)	274,904 (19.7)	64,506 (4.6)	322,867 (23.2)

Table 8: Veteran GI Bill trainees by percent usage of entitlement and years between separation from the service and initial entry into training: Total Post-Korean period.

YEARS BETWEEN SEPARATION AND INITIAL ENTRY INTO TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100 PERCENT OR MORE	LESS THAN 2 MONTHS
Entered training before date of release from active duty.	408,572	6.2	186,156 (45.6)	90,762 (22.2)	66,605 (16.3)	38,869 (9.5)	26,180 (6.4)	72,142 (17.7)
Entered training on date of release from active duty or less than 1 year after.	2,194,619	33.6	724,113 (33.0)	407,740 (18.6)	399,094 (18.2)	330,276 (15.1)	333,396 (15.2)	298,860 (13.6)
Entered training at least 1 year but less than 2 years after release from active duty.	753,358	11.5	328,494 (43.6)	134,242 (17.8)	117,488 (15.6)	87,907 (11.7)	85,227 (11.3)	169,159 (22.4)
Two-to-3 years after release from active duty.	510,826	7.8	241,175 (47.2)	88,661 (17.4)	76,473 (15.0)	54,712 (10.7)	49,805 (9.7)	134,333 (26.3)
Three-to-5 years after release from active duty.	773,405	11.8	391,013 (50.6)	132,409 (17.1)	110,759 (14.3)	75,314 (9.7)	63,910 (8.3)	226,581 (29.3)
Five-to-7 years after release from active duty.	579,721	8.9	312,628 (53.9)	98,463 (17.0)	78,660 (13.6)	52,005 (9.0)	37,965 (6.5)	186,197 (32.1)
Seven-to-8 years after release from active duty.	230,508	3.5	128,567 (55.8)	40,242 (17.5)	31,743 (13.8)	17,991 (7.8)	11,965 (5.2)	77,004 (33.4)
Eight-to-9 years after release from active duty.	190,986	2.9	111,681 (58.5)	35,693 (18.7)	20,753 (10.9)	12,518 (6.5)	10,341 (5.4)	67,721 (35.5)
Entered training 9 or more years after release from active duty.	895,090	13.7	538,673 (60.2)	140,250 (15.7)	87,594 (9.8)	59,173 (6.6)	69,400 (7.8)	358,411 (40.0)
TOTAL	6,537,085	100.0	2,962,500 (45.3)	1,168,462 (17.9)	989,169 (15.1)	728,765 (11.1)	688,169 (10.5)	1,590,608 -----

Table 9: Veteran GI Bill trainees by location of training and prior education attainment: Total Post-Korean period.

Location of Training	Total	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1 or more Years of College
Alabama	123,668 (1.9)	15,476 (12.4)	90,470 (72.6)	18,722 (15.0)
Alaska	9,890 (0.2)	760 (7.7)	6,727 (68.0)	2,403 (24.3)
Arizona	108,525 (1.7)	11,046 (10.2)	77,316 (71.2)	20,163 (18.6)
Arkansas	59,112 (0.9)	9,002 (15.2)	40,832 (69.1)	9,278 (15.7)
California	912,855 (14.0)	108.579 (11.9)	614,321 (67.3)	189,955 (20.8)
Colorado	116,901 (1.8)	9,556 (8.2)	80,506 (68.9)	26,839 (22.9)
Connecticut	74,348 (1.1)	8,255 (11.1)	50,644 (68.1)	15,449 (20.8)
Delaware	20,165 (0.3)	3,234 (16.0)	14,458 (71.7)	2,473 (12.3)
District of Columbia	47,658 (0.7)	5,117 (10.7)	26,364 (55.3)	16,177 (34.0)
Florida	280,754 (4.3)	35,313 (12.6)	197,233 (70.2)	48,208 (17.2)
Georgia	164,339 (2.5)	24,085 (14.7)	111,512 (67.8)	28,742 (17.5)
Hawaii	30,854 (0.5)	2,124 (6.9)	22,726 (73.7)	6,004 (19.4)
Idaho	24,508 (0.4)	2,604 (10.6)	17,120 (69.9)	4,784 (19.5)
Illinois	284,342 (4.4)	27,400 (13.2)	191,447 (67.3)	55,495 (14.6)
Indiana	139,153 (2.1)	23,274 (16.7)	95,574 (68.7)	20,305 (14.6)
Iowa	74,573 (1.1)	6,356 (8.5)	53,446 (71.7)	14,771 (19.8)
Kansas	61,084 (0.9)	4,793 (7.8)	42,174 (69.0)	14,117 (23.2)
Kentucky	84,486 (1.3)	13,363 (15.8)	56,968 (67.4)	14,155 (16.8)
Louisiana	101,979 (1.6)	11,985 (11.8)	69,323 (68.0)	20,671 (20.2)
Maine	32,316 (0.5)	5,447 (16.9)	22,904 (70.9)	3,965 (19.2)

Table 9: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1 or more Years of College
Maryland	109,367 (1.7)	11,033 (10.1)	76,169 (69.6)	22,165 (20.3)
Massachusetts	156,080 (2.4)	10,365 (6.6)	115,774 (74.2)	29,941 (19.2)
Michigan	257,541 (4.0)	34,719 (13.5)	181,186 (70.3)	41,636 (16.2)
Minnesota	129,620 (2.0)	9,119 (7.0)	92,764 (71.6)	27,737 (21.4)
Mississippi	49,992 (0.8)	7,025 (14.0)	32,843 (65.7)	10,124 (20.3)
Missouri	159,063 (2.4)	23,420 (14.7)	107,977 (67.9)	27,666 (17.4)
Montana	23,747 (0.4)	2,123 (8.9)	16,439 (69.3)	5,185 (21.8)
Nebraska	49,428 (0.8)	3,771 (7.6)	35,511 (71.8)	10,146 (20.6)
Nevada	25,477 (0.4)	2,663 (10.5)	18,563 (72.9)	4,251 (16.6)
New Hampshire	26,287 (0.4)	3,005 (11.4)	18,753 (71.3)	4,529 (17.3)
New Jersey	143,326 (2.2)	17,901 (12.5)	104,363 (72.8)	21,062 (14.7)
New Mexico	41,635 (0.6)	3,960 (9.5)	28,837 (69.3)	8,838 (21.2)
New York	383,597 (5.9)	50,252 (13.1)	263,643 (68.7)	69,702 (18.2)
North Carolina	170,760 (2.6)	25,697 (15.0)	123,255 (72.2)	21,808 (12.8)
North Dakota	20,250 (0.3)	1,787 (8.8)	14,545 (71.8)	3,918 (19.3)
Ohio	268,676 (4.1)	33,886 (12.6)	190,530 (70.9)	44,260 (16.5)
Oklahoma	101,179 (1.6)	10,445 (10.3)	69,301 (68.5)	21,433 (21.2)
Oregon	94,039 (1.4)	8,797 (9.4)	65,504 (69.7)	19,738 (21.0)
Pennsylvania	278,670 (4.3)	33,437 (12.0)	200.735 (72.0)	44,498 (16.0)
Rhode Island	34,394 (0.5)	5,816 (16.9)	23,918 (69.5)	4,660 (13.5)

Table 9: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1 or more Years of College
South Carolina	95,530 (1.5)	15,407 (16.1)	66,565 (69.7)	12,558 (14.2)
South Dakota	23,342 (0.4)	2,371 (10.2)	16,554 (70.9)	4,417 (18.9)
Tennessee	137,914 (2.1)	21,939 (15.9)	92,909 (67.4)	23,066 (16.5)
Texas	394,308 (6.0)	45,648 (11.6)	267,123 (67.7)	82,537 (20.7)
Utah	45,610 (0.7)	4,460 (9.8)	29,180 (64.0)	11,970 (26.2)
Vermont	10,131 (0.2)	1,061 (10.5)	6,456 (63.7)	2,614 (25.8)
Virginia	127,325 (2.0)	15,274 (12.0)	87,269 (68.5)	24,782 (19.5)
Washington	154,843 (2.4)	14,696 (9.5)	108,475 (70.1)	31,672 (20.5)
West Virginia	49,300 (0.8)	6,174 (12.6)	36,237 (73.5)	6,869 (13.9)
Wisconsin	126,757 (1.9)	12,219 (9.6)	88,413 (69.7)	26,125 (20.6)
Wyoming	11,503 (0.2)	947 (8.2)	7,979 (69.4)	2,577 (22.4)
Puerto Rico	42,371	7,878	28,224	6,269
U.S. Total	6,452,203	77,206	4,469,837	1,205,160
Grand Total	6,512,732 (100.0)	789,741 (12.1)	4,506,571 (69.2)	1,216,420 (18.7)

Table 10: Veteran GI Bill trainees, current training status by location of training and prior educational attainment: In Training.

Location of Training	Total	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1 or more Years of College
Alabama	16,509 (2.6)	1,840 (11.1)	12,499 (75.7)	2,170 (13.1)
Alaska	802 (.12)	71 (8.9)	537 (66.9)	194 (24.2)
Arizona	15,740 (2.5)	1,226 (7.8)	11,985 (76.1)	2,529 (16.1)
Arkansas	8,256 (1.3)	982 (11.9)	6,096 (73.8)	1,178 (14.3)
California	79,524 (12.5)	9,127 (11.5)	55,801 (70.2)	14,596 (18.3)
Colorado	12,113 (1.9)	910 (7.5)	8,479 (70.0)	2,724 (22.5)
Connecticut	7,472 (1.2)	682 (9.1)	5,305 (71.0)	1,485 (19.9)
Delaware	1,674 (.26)	166 (9.9)	1,232 (73.6)	276 (16.5)
District of Columbia	3,597 (0.5)	400 (11.1)	2,031 (56.5)	1,166 (32.4)
Florida	29,983 (4.7)	3,106 (10.4)	22,508 (75.1)	4,369 (14.5)
Georgia	17,041 (2.7)	2,298 (13.5)	12,007 (70.5)	2,736 (16.0)
Hawaii	4,790 (.75)	365 (7.6)	3,601 (77.2)	824 (17.2)
Idaho	2,905 (.45)	218 (7.5)	2,070 (71.3)	617 (21.2)
Illinois	23,583 (3.7)	2,659 (11.3)	16,580 (70.3)	4,344 (18.4)
Indiana	12,476 (1.96)	1,271 (10.2)	9,052 (64.5)	2,153 (17.3)
Iowa	7,032 (1.1)	398 (5.6)	5,145 (73.2)	1,489 (21.2)
Kansas	7,648 (1.2)	430 (5.6)	5,560 (72.7)	1,658 (21.7)
Kentucky	9,764 (1.5)	1,036 (10.6)	6,963 (71.3)	1,765 (18.1)
Louisiana	10,884 (1.7)	1,148 (10.5)	7.754 (71.2)	1,982 (18.2)
Maine	3,907 (.61)	536 (13.7)	2,828 (72.4)	543 (13.9)

Table 10: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1 or more Years of College
Maryland	11,283 (1.8)	911 (8.1)	8,291 (73.5)	2,081 (18.4)
Massachusetts	1,043 (.16)	912 (6.5)	10,709 (76.3)	2,422 (17.2)
Michigan	17,815 (2.8)	1,906 (10.7)	13,110 (73.6)	2,799 (15.7)
Minnesota	11,480 (1.8)	727 (6.3)	8,741 (76.1)	2,012 (17.6)
Mississippi	6,142 (.96)	704 (11.4)	4,341 (70.7)	1,097 (17.9)
Missouri	16,757 (2.6)	1,584 (9.5)	12,004 (71.6)	3,169 (18.9)
Montana	2,101 (.33)	135 (6.4)	1,563 (74.4)	403 (19.2)
Nebraska	6,185 (.97)	362 (5.9)	4,606 (74.4)	1,217 (19.7)
Nevada	3,005 (.47)	219 (7.3)	2,260 (75.2)	526 (17.5)
New Hampshire	3,017 (.47)	223 (7.4)	2,200 (72.9)	594 (16.7)
New Jersey	11,904 (1.9)	1,128 (9.5)	9,031 (75.9)	1,745 (14.6)
New Mexico	5,496 (.86)	368 (6.7)	3,961 (72.1)	1,167 (21.2)
New York	25,889 (4.1)	3,149 (12.2)	18,536 (71.6)	4,204 (16.2)
North Carolina	19.799 (3.1)	2,496 (12.6)	15,034 (75.9)	2,269 (11.5)
North Dakota	2,549 (0.4)	128 (5.0)	1,956 (76.7)	465 (18.2)
Ohio	19,254 (3.0)	1,901 (9.9)	14,169 (73.6)	3,184 (16.5)
Oklahoma	12,768 (2.0)	926 (7.2)	9,213 (72.2)	2,629 (20.6)
Oregon	7,584 (1.2)	684 (9.0)	5,401 (71.2)	1,499 (19.8)
Pennsylvania	23,778 (3.7)	1,937 (8.1)	17,821 (74.9)	4,020 (16.9)
Rhode Island	3,588 (.56)	295 (8.2)	2,693 (75.1)	600 (16.7)

Table 10: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1 or more Years of College
South Carolina	14,889 (2.3)	1,654 (11.1)	11,031 (74.1)	2,204 (14.8)
South Dakota	2,419 (.38)	111 (4.5)	1,839 (78.2)	469 (19.3)
Tennessee	14,178 (2.2)	1,870 (13.2)	10,171 (71.7)	2,137 (15.1)
Texas	49,248 (7.7)	4,414 (9.0)	35,141 (71.3)	9,693 (19.7)
Utah	4,387 (.68)	345 (7.9)	2,971 (24.4)	1,071 (34.4)
Vermont	943 (.14)	72 (7.7)	645 (69.1)	217 (23.2)
Virginia	13,645 (2.1)	1,387 (10.2)	9,451 (69.3)	2,807 (20.5)
Washington	14,592 (2.3)	1,345 (9.2)	10,721 (73.5)	2,526 (17.3)
West Virginia	6,157 (.96)	504 (8.2)	4,741 (77.0)	912 (14.8)
Wisconsin	13,753 (2.2)	1,060 (7.7)	10,089 (73.4)	2,604 (18.9)
Wyoming	1,570 (.24)	81 (5.2)	1,175 (74.8)	314 (20.0)
Puerto Rico	4,561	599 (13.1)	3,295 (72.2)	667 (14.6)
U.S. Total	635.918 (98.9)	62,407 (9.8)	461,657 (72.6)	111,854 (17.6)
Grand Total	643,199 (100.0)	64,069 (9.9)	466,177 (72.5)	112,953 (17.6)

Table 11: Veteran GI Bill trainees by current training status, location of training and prior educational attainment: Terminated.

Location of Training	Total	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1 or more Years of College
Alabama	108,159 (1.8)	13,636 (12.6)	77,971 (72.1)	16,522 (15.3)
Alaska	9,088 (0.2)	689 (7.6)	6,190 (68.1)	2,209 (24.3)
Arizona	92,785 (1.6)	9,820 (10.6)	65,331 (70.4)	17,634 (19.0)
Arkansas	50,856 (0.9)	8,020 (15.8)	34,736 (68.3)	8,100 (15.9)
California	833,331 (14.2)	99,452 (11.9)	558,520 (67.0)	175,359 (21.0)
Colorado	104,788 (1.8)	8,646 (8.3)	72,027 (68.7)	24,115 (23.0)
Connecticut	66,876 (1.1)	7,573 (11.3)	45,339 (67.8)	13,964 (20.9)
Delaware	18,491 (0.3)	3,068 (16.6)	13,226 (71.5)	2,197 (11.9)
District of Columbia	44,061 (0.8)	4,717 (10.7)	24,333 (55.2)	15,011 (34.1)
Florida	250,771 (4.3)	32,207 (12.8)	174,725 (69.7)	43,839 (17.5)
Georgia	147,298 (2.5)	21,787 (14.8)	99,505 (67.6)	26,006 (17.6)
Hawaii	26,064 (0.4)	1,759 (6.7)	19,125 (73.4)	5,180 (19.9)
Idaho	21,603 (0.4)	2,386 (11.0)	15,050 (69.7)	4,167 (19.3)
Illinois	260,759 (4.4)	34,741 (13.3)	174,867 (67.1)	51,151 (19.6)
Indiana	126,677 (2.2)	22,003 (17.4)	86,522 (68.3)	18,152 (14.3)
Iowa	67,541 (1.2)	5,958 (8.8)	48,301 (71.5)	13,282 (19.7)
Kansas	53,436 (0.9)	4,363 (8.2)	36,614 (68.5)	12,459 (23.3)
Kentucky	74,722 (1.3)	12,327 (16.5)	50,005 (66.9)	12,390 (16.6)
Louisiana	91,095 (1.6)	10,837 (11.9)	61,569 (67.6)	18,689 (20.5)
Maine	28,409 (0.5)	4,911 (17.3)	20,076 (70.7)	3,422 (12.0)

Table 11: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1 or more Years of College
Maryland	98,084 (1.7)	10,122 (10.3)	67,878 (69.2)	20,084 (20.4)
Massachusetts	142,037 (2.4)	9,453 (6.7)	105,065 (74.0)	27,519 (19.3)
Michigan	239,726 (4.1)	32,813 (13.7)	168,076 (70.1)	38,837 (16.2)
Minnesota	118,140 (2.0)	8,392 (7.1)	84,923 (71.1)	25,725 (21.8)
Mississippi	43,850 (0.7)	6,321 (14.4)	28,502 (65.0)	9,027 (20.6)
Missouri	142,306 (2.4)	21,836 (15.3)	96,973 (67.4)	24,497 (17.2)
Montana	21,646 (0.4)	1,988 (9.2)	14,876 (68.7)	4,782 (22.1)
Nebraska	43,243 (0.7)	3,409 (9.2)	30,905 (68.7)	8,929 (22.1)
Nevada	22,472 (0.4)	2,444 (10.9)	16,303 (72.5)	3,725 (16.6)
New Hampshire	23,270 (0.4)	2,782 (12.0)	16,533 (71.1)	3,935 (16.9)
New Jersey	131,422 (2.2)	16,773 (12.8)	95,332 (72.5)	19,317 (14.7)
New Mexico	36,139 (0.6)	3,592 (9.9)	24,876 (68.8)	7,671 (21.2)
New York	357,708 (6.1)	47,103 (13.2)	245,107 (68.5)	65,498 (18.3)
North Carolina	150,961 (2.6)	23,201 (15.4)	108,221 (71.7)	19,539 (12.9)
North Dakota	17,701 (0.3)	1,659 (9.4)	12,589 (71.7)	3,453 (19.5)
Ohio	249,422 (4.2)	32,985 (12.8)	176,361 (70.7)	41,076 (16.5)
Oklahoma	88,411 (1.5)	9,519 (10.8)	60,088 (68.0)	48,804 (21.3)
Oregon	86,455 (1.5)	8,113 (9.4)	60,103 (69.5)	18,239 (21.1)
Pennsylvania	254,892 (4.3)	31,500 (12.3)	182,914 (71.8)	40,478 (15.9)
Rhode Island	30,806 (0.5)	5,521 (17.0)	21,225 (68.9)	4,060 (13.2)

Table 11: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1 or more Years of College
South Carolina	80,641 (1.4)	13,753 (17.1)	55,534 (68.9)	11,345 (14.1)
South Dakota	20,923 (0.4)	2,260 (10.8)	14,715 (70.3)	3,948 (18.9)
Tennessee	123,736 (2.1)	20,068 (16.2)	82,738 (66.9)	20,929 (16.9)
Texas	345,060 (5.9)	41,234 (11.9)	231,982 (67.2)	71,844 (20.8)
Utah	41,223 (0.7)	3,592 (8.7)	24,876 (60.3)	7,671 (18.6)
Vermont	9,188 (0.2)	989 (10.8)	5,802 (63.1)	2,397 (26.1)
Virginia	113,680 (1.9)	13,887 (12.2)	77,818 (68.5)	21,975 (19.3)
Washington	140,251 (2.4)	13,351 (9.5)	97,754 (69.7)	29,146 (20.8)
West Virginia	43,143 (0.7)	5,690 (13.2)	31,496 (73.0)	5,957 (13.8)
Wisconsin	113,004 (1.9)	11,159 (9.9)	78,324 (69.3)	23,421 (20.8)
Wyoming	9,933 (0.2)	866 (8.7)	6,804 (68.5)	2,263 (22.8)
Puerto Rico	37,810	7,279 (19.3)	24,929 (65.9)	5,602 (18.8)
U.S. Total	5,816,285 (99.1)	714,799 (12.4)	4,008,180 (68.8)	1,903,306 (18.8)
Grand Total	5,869,506 (100.0)	725,645 (12.4)	4,040,394 (68.8)	1,103,467 (18.8)

Table 12: Veteran GI Bill trainees by type of training and prior educational attainment: Total Post-Korean period.

TYPE OF TRAINING	PRIOR EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
	Total	Not A High School Graduate	Col.%	High School Graduate	Col.%	1 or More Years of College	Col.%
Institution of Higher Learning	3,932,911 (60.4)	276,304 (7.0)	35.0	2,679,987 (68.1)	59.5	976,620 (24.8)	80.3
Other Residence Schools	1,140,200 (17.5)	285,596 (25.0)	36.2	743,374 (65.2)	16.5	111,230 (9.8)	9.1
On The Job Training	531,807 (8.2)	63,186 (11.7)	7.9	427,665 (80.4)	9.5	41,956 (7.9)	3.4
Correspondence	907,814 (13.9)	165,655 (18.2)	21.0	655,545 (72.2)	14.5	86,614 (9.5)	7.1
Total - All Categories	6,512,732	789,741 (12.1)	100.0	4,506,571 (69.2)	100.0	1,216,420 (18.7)	100.0

Table 13: Veteran GI Bill trainees current training status by prior educational attainment and type of training: Total Post-Korean period.

Prior Educational Attainment and Type of Training	In Training	Terminated
Not High School Graduate		
Total - All Schools	64,096 (100.0)	725,645 (100.0)
Institutions of Higher Learning	30,663 (47.8)	245,641 (33.9)
Other Residence Schools	22,702 (35.4)	262,894 (36.2)
On the Job Training	7,213 (11.3)	54,973 (7.6)
Correspondence	3,518 (5.5)	162,137 (.02)
High School Graduate		
Total - All Schools	466,177 (100.0)	4,040,394 (100.0)
Institues of Higher Learning	335,135 (71.9)	2,344,852 (58.0)
Other Residence Schools	64,606 (13.9)	678,768 (16.8)
On the Job Training	45,309 (9.7)	382,356 (9.5)
Correspondence	21,127 (4.5)	634,418 (15.7)
1 Or More Years College		
Total - All Schools	112,953 (100.0)	1,103,467 (100.0)
Institutes of Higher Learning	93,626 (82.9)	882,994 (80.0)
Other Residence Schools	9,487 (8.4)	101,743 (9.2)
On the Job Training	4,995 (4.4)	36,961 (3.3)
Correspondence	4,845 (4.3)	81,769 (7.4)
Total	643,226	5,869,506

Table 14: Veteran GI Bill trainees by percent use of entitlement and prior educational entitlement: Total Post-Korean period.

PERCENT USAGE OF ENTITLEMENT	PRIOR EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
	TOTAL	COL.%	NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
TOTAL	6,512,733	100.0	789,741 (12.1)	100.0	4,506,572 (69.2)	100.0	1,216,420 (18.7)	100.0
0 - 25 percent	2,948,105	45.3	530,664 (18.0)	67.2	2,008,125 (68.1)	44.6	409,316 (13.9)	33.6
26 - 49 percent	1,196,197	18.4	113,017 (9.4)	14.3	822,913 (68.8)	18.3	260,267 (21.8)	21.4
50 - 74 percent	975,534	15.0	69,572 (7.1)	8.8	670,257 (68.7)	14.9	235,705 (24.2)	19.4
75 - 99 percent	747,967	11.4	42,364 (5.7)	5.4	538,417 (72.0)	11.8	167,186 (22.3)	13.9
100 percent or more	644,930	9.9	34,124 (5.3)	4.3	466,860 (72.4)	10.4	143,946 (22.3)	11.8
less than 2 months	1,583,151	24.3	346,679	43.8	1,056,067	23.4	180,405	14.8

Table 15A: Veteran GI Bill trainees who trained after separation from service and whose most recent training occurred in an IHL or other residence school by level of prior educational attainment, period between separation and initial entry into training, and type of training: Not high school graduates.

PERIOD BETWEEN SEPARATION & TRAINING	ALL SCHOOLS	COL.%	INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING	COL.%	JUNIOR[1] COLLEGE	COL.%	OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS	COL.%
TOTAL	477,887		224,706 (47.0)		167,677 (35.1)		253,181 (53.0)	
WITHIN 1 YEAR	112,740	23.6	54,413 (48.3)	24.2	38,680 (34.3)	17.1	58,327 (51.7)	23.0
1-to-2 YEARS	52,386	11.0	25,087 (47.9)	11.2	18,487 (35.3)	11.0	27,299 (52.1)	10.8
2-to-3 YEARS	39,835	8.2	19,058 (47.8)	8.5	14,166 (35.6)	8.4	20,777 (52.2)	8.2
3-to-5 YEARS	66,578	13.9	31,959 (48.0)	14.2	23,963 (36.0)	14.3	34,619 (52.0)	13.7
5-to-7 YEARS	54,925	11.5	26,538 (48.3)	11.8	20,217 (36.8)	12.1	28,387 (51.7)	11.2
7-to-8 YEARS	22,210	4.6	10,692 (48.1)	4.8	8,199 (36.9)	4.9	11,518 (51.9)	4.5
8-to-9 YEARS	18,800	3.9	8,504	3.8	6,423	3.8	10,296	4.1
9-to-10 YEARS	110,413	23.1	48,455 (43.8)	21.6	37,542 (34.0)	22.4	61,958 (56.1)	24.5

[1] Numbers for Junior Colleges also included in the figures for Institutions of Higher Learning.

Table 15B: Veteran GI Bill trainees who trained after separation from service and whose most recent training occurred in an IHL or other residence school by level of prior educational attainment, period between separation, and initial entry into training, and type of training: High school graduates.

PERIOD BETWEEN SEPARATION & TRAINING	ALL SCHOOLS	COL.%	INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING	COL.%	JUNIOR COLLEGE[1]	COL.%	OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS	COL.%
TOTAL	3,234,816		2,523,908 (78.0)		1,397,947 (43.2)		710,908 (22.0)	
WITHIN 1 YEAR	1,245,267	38.5	1,107,369 (81.7)	40.3	473,372 (38.1)	33.9	227,898 (18.3)	32.1
1-to-2 YEARS	414,441	12.8	321,919 (77.7)	12.8	177,943 (42.9)	12.7	92 ,522 (22.3)	13.0
2-to-3 YEARS	263,903	8.2	201,428 (76.3)	8.0	117,131 (44.4)	8.4	62,475 (23.7)	8.8
3-to-5 YEARS	391,761	12.1	297,792 (76.0)	11.8	182,552 (46.6)	13.1	93,969 (24.0)	13.2
5-to-7 YEARS	295,158	9.1	223,669 (75.8)	8.9	143,389 (48.6)	10.3	71,489 (24.2)	10.1
7-to-8 YEARS	116,836	3.6	88,025 (75.3)	3.5	56,682 (48.5)	4.1	28,811 (24.7)	4.0
8-to-9 YEARS	94,143	2.9	69,807 (74.2)	2.8	44,992 (47.8)	3.2	24,336 (24.9)	3.4
9-to-10 YEARS	413,307	12.8	303,899	12.0	201,386	14.4	(26.5)	15.4

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[1] Numbers for Junior Colleges also included in the figures for Institutions of Higher Learning.

Table 15C: Veteran GI Bill trainees who trained after separation from service and whose most recent training occurred in an IHL or other residence school by level of prior educational attainment, period between separation and initial entry into training, and type of training: One or more years of college

PERIOD BETWEEN SEPARATION & TRAINING	ALL SCHOOLS	COL.%	INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING	COL.%	JUNIOR COLLEGE[1]	COL.%	OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS	COL.%
TOTAL	1,025,118		919,243 (89.7)		144,835 (14.1)		105,875 (10.3)	
WITHIN 1 YEAR	475,161	46.4	439,352 (92.5)	47.8	55,555 (11.7)	38.4	35,809 (7.5)	33.8
1- to- 2 YEARS	110,504	10.8	99,670 (90.2)	10.8	16,760 (15.2)	11.6	10,834 (9.8)	10.2
2- to- 3 YEARS	77,786	7.2	66,373 (90.0)	7.2	11,082 (15.0)	7.7	7,413 (10.1)	7.0
3- to- 5 YEARS	108,263	10.6	96,521 (89.2)	10.5	17,184 (15.9)	11.9	11,742 (10.9)	11.1
5- to- 7 YEARS	78,655	7.7	68,998 (87.3)	7.5	13,393 (17.0)	9.2	9,658 (12.2)	9.1
7- to- 8 YEARS	33,046	3.2	28,813 (87.2)	3.1	4,997 (15.1)	3.4	4,233 (12.8)	4.0
8- to- 9 YEARS	27,946	2.8	24,172 (86.5)	2.6	4,075 (14.6)	2.8	3,774 (13.5)	3.6
9- to-10 YEARS	117,757	11.5	95,344 (81.0)	10.4	21,789 (18.5)	15.0	22,413 (19.0)	21.2

[1] Numbers for Junior Colleges also included in the figures for Institutions of Higher Learning.

Table 16: Veteran GI Bill trainees who first applied for training after separation from service and whose most recent training occurred in IHLs or other residence schools by location of training facility and residence at time of application: Total Post-Korean period.

LOCATION OF TRAINING FACILITY	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF APPLICATION																		
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	COL.%	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	COL.%	EAST NO. CENTRAL	COL.%	WEST NO. CENTRAL	COL.%	SOUTH ATLANTIC	COL.%	EAST SO. CENTRAL	COL.%	WEST SO. CENTRAL	COL.%	MOUNTAIN	COL.%	PACIFIC	COL.%
New England	244,573 (5.4)	224,693 (91.9)	91.0	8,142 (3.3)	1.4	2,027 (.8)	.3	935 (.3)	.3	3,824 (1.6)	.5	542 (.2)	.2	882 (.4)	.2	905 (.4)	.3	2,623 (1.1)	.3
Mid-Atlantic	535,036 (11.7)	5,363 (1.0)	2.2	502,666 (94.0)	87.9	4,950 (.9)	.8	1,557 (.3)	.4	11,361 (2.1)	1.5	1,260 (.2)	.4	1,659 (.3)	.3	1,567 (.3)	.6	4,623 (.9)	.5
East No. Central	612,901 (13.4)	2,459 (.4)	1.0	10,800 (1.8)	1.9	557,867 (91.0)	89.5	5,342 (.9)	1.5	11,344 (1.9)	1.5	6,812 (1.1)	2.4	4,828 (.8)	1.0	3,911 (.6)	1.4	9,538 (1.6)	1.0
West So. Central	357,380 (7.8)	1,209 (.3)	.5	3,738 (1.0)	.7	11,878 (3.3)	1.9	316,732 (88.6)	89.8	5,181 (1.4)	.7	1,840 (.5)	.6	5,184 (1.4)	1.1	4,604 (1.3)	1.7	7,014 (2.0)	.7
South Atlantic	782,627 (17.2)	5,669 (.7)	2.3	23,876 (3.1)	4.2	13,789 (1.8)	2.2	4,645 (.6)	1.9	704,551 (90.0)	91.2	10,820 (1.4)	3.8	6,217 (.8)	1.3	3,317 (.4)	1.2	9,743 (1.2)	1.0
East So. Central	292,885 (6.4)	713 (.2)	.3	2,675 (.9)	.5	7,234 (2.5)	1.2	1,689 (.6)	.5	14,943 (5.1)	1.9	257,854 (88.0)	89.8	3,977 (1.4)	.8	1,032 (.4)	.4	2,768 (.9)	.3
West So. Central	489,731 (10.7)	1,272 (.3)	.5	4,176 (.9)	.7	5,916 (1.2)	.9	6,713 (1.4)	1.4	7,155 (1.5)	.9	4,152 (.8)	1.4	446,493 (91.2)	92.6	4,943 (1.0)	1.8	8,911 (1.8)	.9
Mountain	288,070 (6.3)	1,748 (.6)	.7	5,523 (1.9)	1.0	7,543 (2.6)	1.2	7,419 (2.6)	2.0	4,540 (1.6)	.6	1,195 (.4)	.4	4,878 (1.7)	1.0	237,749 (82.6)	87.4	17,475 (6.1)	1.8
Pacific	957,113 (21.0)	3,738 (.4)	1.5	10,047 (1.0)	1.8	12,065 (1.3)	1.9	7,568 (.8)	2.1	9,763 (1.0)	1.3	2,544 (.3)	.8	8,196 (.9)	1.7	13,935 (1.5)	5.1	889,257 (92.9)	93.4
U.S. TOTAL	4,560,286 (100.0)	246,864 (5.4)		571,643 (12.5)		623,269 (13.7)		352,600 (7.7)		772,662 (16.9)		287,019 (6.3)		482,314 (10.6)		271,963 (6.0)		951,952 (20.9)	

Table 17: Veteran GI Bill trainees who first trained after separation from service and whose most recent training occurred in IHLs or other residence schools by location of training, residence at time of application and prior educational attainment: Regional data.

17A: NEW ENGLAND REGION

LOCATION OF TRAINING'	TOTAL	COL.%	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
New England	224,693	91.0	20,651 (9.2)	94.5	159,836 (71.1)	91.9	44,206 (19.7)	86.6
Middle Atlantic	5,363	2.2	249 (4.6)	1.1	2,973 (55.4)	1.7	2,141 (16.4)	4.2
East North Central	2,459	1.0	90 (3.7)	.4	1,487 (60.5)	.9	882 (35.9)	1.7
West North Central	1,209	.5	41 (3.4)	.2	804 (66.5)	.5	364 (30.1)	.7
South Atlantic	5,669	2.3	405 (7.1)	1.9	3,853 (68.0)	2.2	1,411 (24.9)	2.8
East South Central	713	.3	46 (6.5)	.1	484 (67.9)	.3	183 (25.7)	.4
West South Central	1,272	.5	64 (5.0)	.3	860 (67.6)	.5	348 (27.4)	.7
Mountain	1,748	.7	80 (4.6)	.4	1,147 (65.6)	.7	521 (29.8)	1.0
Pacific	3,738	1.5	217 (5.8)	1.0	2,534 (67.8)	1.5	987 (26.4)	1.9
U.S. TOTAL	246,864	100.0	21,843 (8.8)	100.0	173,978 (70.5)	100.0	51,043 (20.7)	100.0

Table 17: (Continued)
17B: MID-ATLANTIC REGION

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
New England	8,142	1.4	441 (5.4)	.8	4,651 (57.1)	2.1	3,048 (37.4)	2.5
Middle Atlantic	502,666	87.9	50,657 (10.0)	90.4	349,399 (69.5)	88.7	102,610 (20.4)	84.4
East North Central	10,800	1.9	798 (7.4)	1.4	6,558 (60.7)	1.7	3,444 (31.9)	2.8
West North Central	3,738	.6	174 (4.7)	.3	2,554 (68.3)	.6	1,010 (27.0)	.8
South Atlantic	23,876	4.2	2,248 (9.4)	4.0	16,058 (67.3)	4.1	5,570 (23.3)	4.6
East South Central	2,675	.5	210 (7.9)	.4	1,690 (63.2)	.4	775 (29.0)	.6
West South Central	4,176	.7	274 (6.6)	.5	2,801 (67.0)	.7	1,101 (26.4)	.9
Mountain	5,523	1.0	327 (5.9)	.6	3,742 (67.8)	.9	2,454 (26.3)	1.2
Pacific	10,047	1.8	903 (9.0)	1.6	6,632 (66.0)	1.7	2,512 (25.0)	2.1
U.S. TOTAL	571,643	100.0	56,034 (9.8)	100.0	394,085 (68.9)	100.0	121,524 (21.3)	100.0

Table 17: (Continued)

17C: East North Central Region

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
New England	2,027	.3	72 (3.6)	.1	1,024 (50.5)	.2	931 (45.9)	.6
Middle Atlantic	4,950	.7	407 (8.2)	.5	2,706 (54.7)	.6	1,837 (37.1)	1.1
East North Central	657,867	91.0	70,636 (10.7)	92.1	442,937 (67.3)	91.4	144,294 (21.9)	89.0
West North Central	11,878	1.6	860 (7.2)	1.1	7,431 (62.6)	1.5	3,587 (30.2)	2.2
South Atlantic	13,789	1.9	1,484 (10.8)	1.9	9,169 (66.5)	1.9	3,136 (22.7)	1.9
East South Central	7,234	1.0	973 (13.5)	1.3	4,774 (66.0)	1.0	1,487 (20.6)	.9
West South Central	5,916	.8	611 (10.3)	.8	3,824 (64.6)	.8	1,481 (25.0)	.9
Mountain	7,543	1.0	521 (6.9)	.7	4,884 (64.7)	1.0	2,138 (28.3)	1.3
Pacific	12,065	1.7	1,169 (9.7)	1.5	7,648 (63.4)	1.6	3,248 (26.9)	2.0
U.S. TOTAL	723,269	100.0	76,733 (10.6)	100.0	484,397 (67.0)	100.0	162,139 (22.4)	100.0

Table 17: (Continued)
17D: WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
New England	935	.3	32 (3.4)	.1	505 (54.0)	.2	398 (42.6)	.5
Middle Atlantic	1,557	.4	58 (3.7)	.2	861 (55.3)	.4	638 (41.0)	.7
East North Central	5,342	1.5	1,217 (22.8)	4.2	674 (12.6)	.3	3,451 (64.6)	4.0
West North Central	316,732	89.8	25,229 (8.0)	7.9	217,314 (68.6)	91.5	74,189 (23.4)	15.9
South Atlantic	4,645	1.3	357 (7.7)	1.2	3,082 (66.3)	1.3	1,206 (26.0)	1.4
East South Central	1,689	.5	149 (8.8)	.5	1,081 (64.0)	.5	459 (27.2)	.5
West South Central	6,713	1.9	545 (8.1)	1.9	4,430 (66.0)	1.9	1,738 (25.9)	1.0
Mountain	7,419	2.0	475 (6.4)	1.7	4,730 (63.8)	2.0	2,214 (29.8)	2.6
Pacific	7,568	2.1	647 (8.5)	2.3	4,875 (64.4)	2.1	2,046 (27.0)	2.4
U.S. TOTAL	352,600	100.0	28,709 (8.1)	100.0	237,552 (67.3)	100.0	86,339 (24.5)	100.0

Table 17: (Continued)

17E: SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
New England	3,824	.5	222 (5.8)	.3	2.162 (56.5)	.4	1,440 (37.7)	1.0
Middle Atlantic	11,361	1.5	1,177 (10.4)	1.4	6,922 (60.9)	1.3	3,262 (28.7)	2.2
East North Central	11,344	1.5	1,158 (10.2)	1.3	7,130 (62.9)	1.3	3,056 (26.9)	2.0
West North Central	5,181	.7	247 (4.8)	.3	3,537 (68.3)	.7	1,397 (27.0)	.9
South Atlantic	704,551	91.2	81,549 (11.6)	93.6	491,689 (69.8)	91.8	131,313 (18.6)	87.6
East South Central	14,943	1.9	1,204 (9.1)	1.4	10,368 (69.4)	1.9	3,371 (22.6)	2.2
West South Central	7,155	.9	503 (7.0)	.6	4,533 (63.4)	.8	2,119 (29.6)	1.4
Mountain	4,540	.6	260 (5.7)	.3	2,956 (65.1)	.6	1,324 (29.2)	.9
Pacific	9,763	1.3	779 (8.0)	.9	6,318 (64.7)	1.2	2,666 (27.3)	1.8
U.S. TOTAL	772,662	100.0	87,099 (11.2)	100.0	535,615 (69.0)	100.0	149,948 (19.3)	100.0

Table 17:(Continued)

17F: EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
New England	542	.2	40 (7.4)	.1	265 (48.9)	.1	237 (43.7)	.4
Middle Atlantic	1,260	.4	128 (10.2)	.4	692 (54.9)	.3	440 (34.9)	.8
East North Central	6,812	2.4	1,038 (15.2)	3.1	4,152 (61.0)	2.1	1,622 (23.8)	2.9
West North Central	1,840	.6	149 (8.1)	.4	1,110 (60.3)	.6	581 (31.6)	1.1
South Atlantic	10.820	3.8	1,226 (11.3)	3.6	6,939 (64.1)	3.5	1,655 (24.5)	4.8
East South Central	257,854	89.8	30,666 (11.9)	90.3	179,824 (69.7)	90.9	47,364 (18.4)	85.9
West South Central	4,152	1.4	297 (7.2)	.9	2,512 (60.5)	1.3	1,343 (32.3)	2.4
Mountain	1,195	.4	103 (8.6)	.3	750 (62.8)	.4	342 (28.6)	.6
Pacific	2,544	.8	297 (11.7)	.9	1,661 (65.3)	.8	586 (23.0)	1.1
U.S. TOTAL	287,019	100.0	33,944 (11.8)	100.0	197,905 (69.0)	100.0	55,170 (19.2)	100.0

Table 17: (Continued)

17G: WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
New England	882	.2	28 (3.2)	.1	486 (55.1)	.1	368 (41.7)	.3
Middle Atlantic	1,659	.3	97 (5.8)	.2	944 (56.9)	.3	658 (39.7)	.6
East North Central	4,828	1.0	644 (13.3)	1.4	1,970 (61.5)	.9	1,214 (25.1)	1.1
West North Central	5,184	1.0	317 (6.1)	.7	3,314 (63.9)	1.0	1,553 (30.0)	1.42
South Atlantic	6,217	1.3	498 (8.0)	1.1	3,991 (64.2)	1.2	1,728 (27.8)	1.6
East South Central	3,977	.8	299 (7.5)	.7	2,444 (61.5)	.7	1,234 (31.0)	1.1
West South Central	446,493	92.6	42,595 (9.5)	93.1	304,879 (68.3)	93.1	99,019 (22.2)	90.8
Mountain	4,878	1.0	334 (6.8)	.7	3,088 (63.3)	.9	1,456 (29.8)	1.3
Pacific	8,196	1.7	951 (11.6)	2.1	5,377 (65.6)	1.6	1,868 (22.8)	1.7
U.S. TOTAL	482,314	100.0	45,763 (9.5)	100.0	327,493 (67.9)	100.0	109,058 (22.6)	100.0

Table 17: (Continued)

17H: MOUNTAIN REGION

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
New England	905	.3	35 (3.9)	.2	494 (54.6)	.3	376 (41.5)	.6
Middle Atlantic	1,567	.6	71 (4.5)	.4	926 (59.1)	.5	570 (36.4)	.9
East North Central	3,911	1.4	327 (8.4)	1.6	2,480 (63.4)	1.3	1,104 (28.2)	1.7
West North Central	4,604	1.7	308 (6.7)	1.5	2,998 (65.1)	1.6	1,298 (28.2)	2.0
South Atlantic	3,317	1.2	234 (7.1)	1.2	2,174 (65.5)	1.2	909 (27.4)	1.4
East South Central	1,032	.4	78 (7.6)	.4	697 (67.5)	.4	257 (24.9)	.4
West South Central	4,943	1.8	332 (6.7)	1.7	3,209 (64.9)	1.7	1,402 (28.4)	2.1
Mountain	237,749	87.4	17,672 (7.4)	88.0	164,638 (69.2)	88.3	55,439 (23.3)	84.8
Pacific	13,935	5.1	1,035 (5.1)	5.2	8,873 (66.7)	4.8	4,027 (28.9)	6.2
U.S. TOTAL	271,963	100.0	20,092 (7.4)	100.0	186,489 (68.6)	100.0	65,382 (24.0)	100.0

Table 17: (Continued)

171: PACIFIC REGION

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	COL.%	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
New England	2,623	.3	169 (6.4)	.2	1,558 (59.4)	.2	896 (34.2)	.4
Middle Atlantic	4,634	.5	339 (7.3)	.4	2,911 (62.8)	.4	1,384 (29.9)	.7
East North Central	9,538	1.0	1,051 (11.0)	1.1	6,058 (63.6)	.9	2,419 (25.4)	1.1
West North Central	7,014	.7	516 (7.4)	.5	4,681 (66.7)	.7	1,817 (25.9)	.9
South Atlantic	9,743	1.0	943 (9.6)	1.0	6,453 (66.2)	1.0	2,347 (24.1)	1.1
East South Central	2,768	.3	322 (11.6)	.3	1,891 (68.3)	.3	555 (20.1)	.3
West South Central	8,911	.9	1,053 (11.8)	1.1	5,976 (67.0)	.9	1,882 (21.1)	.9
Mountain	17,475	1.8	1,410 (8.1)	1.5	11,486 (65.7)	1.8	4,579 (26.2)	2.2
Pacific	899.258	93.5	90.055	94.7	613,559	93.7	195,643	92.5
U.S. TOTAL	961,963	100.0	95,858 (10.0)	100.0	654,583 (68.0)	100.0	211,522 (21.9)	100.0

Table 1f: Veteran GI Bill trainees history of free entitlement and location of training.

Location of Training	#1 Total Veteran Trainees (2 + 5 = 1)	#2 First Trained as Veteran Total (3 + 4 = 2)	#3 And Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#4 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#5 First Trained as Service Personnel (6 + 9 = 5)	#6 AND USED FREE ENTITLEMENT (7 + 8 = 6) (as % of 5)	#7 Before Discharge (as % of 6)	#8 After Discharge (as % of 6)	#9 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 5)
Alabama	124,824	114,501 (91.7)	5,385 (4.7)	109,116 (95.3)	10,323 (8.3)	3,744 (36.3)	3,475 (92.8)	269 (7.2)	6,579 (63.7)
Alaska	9,924	8,912 (89.8)	161 (1.6)	8,751 (88.2)	1,012 (10.2)	192 (19.0)	179 (93.2)	13 (6.8)	820 (81.0)
Arizona	108,867	98,997 (90.9)	3,502 (3.2)	95,495 (87.7)	9,870 (9.1)	2,935 (29.7)	2,797 (95.3)	138 (4.7)	6,935 (70.3)
Arkansas	59,286	54,389 (91.7)	2,094 (3.9)	52,295 (96.1)	4,897 (8.3)	1,658 (33.9)	1,546 (93.2)	112 (6.8)	3,239 (66.1)
California	916,358	847,265 (92.5)	50,365 (5.9)	796,900 (94.1)	69,093 (7.5)	23,196 (33.6)	21,306 (91.9)	1,890 (8.1)	45,897 (66.4)
Colorado	117,204	106,618 (91.0)	8,768 (8.2)	97,59 (91.8)	10,586 (9.0)	2,898 (27.4)	2,374 (81.9)	524 (18.1)	7,699 (72.6)
Connecticut	74,629	70,268 (94.2)	3,558 (5.1)	66,710 (94.9)	4,361 (5.8)	1,093 (25.1)	987 (90.3)	106 (9.7)	3,268 (74.9)
Delaware	20,200	18,714 (92.6)	1,220 (6.5)	17,494 (93.5)	1,486 (7.4)	522 (35.9)	469 (88.0)	64 (12.0)	953 (64.1)

Table 18: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total Veteran Trainees (2 + 5 = 1)	#2 First Trained as Veteran Total (3 + 4 = 2)	#3 And Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#4 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#5 First Trained as Service Personnel (6 + 9 = 5)	#6 AND USED FREE ENTITLEMENT (7 + 8 = 6) (as % of 5)	#7 Before Discharge (as % of 6)	#8 After Discharge (as % of 6)	#9 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 5)
District of Columbia	47,846	43,550 (91.0)	2,995 (6.9)	40,555 (93.1)	4,296 (9.0)	723 (16.8)	666 (92.1)	57 (7.9)	3,573 (83.2)
Florida	281,302	256,892 (91.3)	15,628 (6.1)	241,264 (93.9)	24,410 (8.7)	6,863 (28.1)	6,258 (91.2)	605 (8.8)	17,547 (71.9)
Georgia	164,767	153,347 (92.5)	18,045 (11.8)	134,302 (88.2)	12,420 (7.5)	4,320 (34.8)	3,490 (80.8)	830 (19.2)	8,100 (65.2)
Hawaii	30,919	28,067 (90.8)	2,616 (9.3)	25,451 (90.7)	2,852 (9.2)	874 (30.6)	687 (78.6)	187 (21.4)	1,978 (69.4)
Idaho	24,569	22,574 (91.9)	1,495 (6.6)	21,079 (93.4)	1,995 (8.1)	639 (32.0)	551 (86.2)	88 (13.8)	1,356 (68.0)
Illinois	284,881	268,008 (94.1)	12,643 (4.7)	255,365 (95.3)	16,873 (5.9)	5,606 (33.2)	5,229 (93.3)	377 (6.7)	11,267 (66.8)
Indiana	143,034	135,016 (94.4)	5,096 (3.8)	129,920 (96.2)	8,018 (5.6)	2,615 (32.6)	2,485 (95.0)	130 (5.0)	5,403 (67.4)
Iowa	74,716	70,304 (94.1)	2,215 (3.2)	68,089 (96.4)	4,412 (5.9)	1,130 (25.6)	1,043 (92.3)	87 (7.7)	3,282 (74.4)

Table 18: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total Veteran Trainees (2 + 5 = 1)	#2 First Trained as Veteran Total (3 + 4 = 2)	#3 And Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#4 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#5 First Trained as Service Personnel (6 + 9 = 5)	#6 AND USED FREE ENTITLEMENT (7 + 8 = 6) (as % of 5)	#7 Before Discharge (as % of 6)	#8 After Discharge (as % of 6)	#9 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 5)
Kansas	61,182	55,809 (91.2)	1,339 (2.4)	54,570 (97.6)	5,373 (8.8)	1,104 (20.5)	1,036 (93.8)	68 (6.2)	4,269 (79.5)
Kentucky	84,860	79,118 (93.2)	4,064 (5.1)	75,054 (94.9)	5,742 (6.8)	2,067 (36.0)	1,935 (93.6)	132 (6.4)	3,675 (64.0)
Louisiana	102,228	94,105 (92.1)	2,974 (3.2)	91,131 (96.8)	8,123 (7.9)	2,781 (34.2)	2,633 (95.8)	118 (4.2)	5,342 (65.8)
Maine	32,437	30,171 (93.0)	5,312 (17.6)	24,859 (82.4)	2,266 (7.0)	667 (29.4)	535 (80.2)	132 (19.8)	1,599 (70.6)
Maryland	109,654	101,29 (92.4)	7,507 (7.4)	93,822 (92.6)	8,325 (7.6)	2,510 (30.2)	2,248 (89.6)	262 (10.4)	5,815 (69.8)
Massachusetts	156,491	147,486 (94.2)	8,701 (5.9)	13,878 (94.1)	9,005 (5.8)	1,930 (21.4)	1,676 (86.8)	254 (13.2)	7,075 (78.6)
Michigan	258,269	244,211 (94.6)	17,576 (7.2)	226,635 (92.8)	14,058 (5.4)	4,596 (32.7)	4,206 (91.5)	390 (8.5)	9,462 (67.3)
Minnesota	129,802	121,772 (93.8)	3,003 (2.5)	118,769 (97.5)	8,030 (6.2)	2,201 (27.4)	2,089 (94.9)	112 (5.1)	5,829 (72.6)

Table 18: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total Veteran Trainees (2 + 5 = 1)	#2 First Trained as Veteran Total (3 + 4 = 2)	#3 And Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#4 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#5 First Trained as Service Personnel (6 + 9 = 5)	#6 AND USED FREE ENTITLEMENT (7 + 8 = 6) (as % of 5)	#7 Before Discharge (as % of 6)	#8 After Discharge (as % of 6)	#9 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 5)
Mississippi	50,252	45,832 (91.2)	874 (1.9)	44,958 (98.1)	4,420 (8.8)	1,534 (34.7)	1,499 (97.7)	35 (2.3)	2,886 (65.3)
Missouri	159,635	148,206 (92.8)	5,914 (4.0)	142,292 (96.0)	11,429 (7.2)	3,396 (29.7)	3,191 (94.0)	205 (6.0)	8,033 (70.3)
Montana	23,787	22,127 (93.0)	847 (3.8)	21,280 (96.2)	1,660 (7.0)	431 (26.0)	407 (94.4)	24 (5.6)	1,229 (74.0)
Nebraska	49,506	45,498 (91.9)	1,076 (2.4)	44,422 (97.6)	4,008 (8.1)	890 (22.2)	832 (93.5)	58 (6.5)	2,118 (77.8)
Nevada	25,582	23,424 (91.6)	821 (3.5)	22,603 (96.5)	2,158 (8.4)	569 (26.4)	544 (95.6)	25 (4.4)	1,589 (73.6)
New Hampshire	26,343	24,349 (92.4)	927 (3.8)	23,422 (96.2)	1,994 (7.6)	414 (20.8)	380 (91.8)	34 (8.2)	1,580 (79.2)
New Jersey	143,854	136,742 (95.1)	6,476 (4.7)	130,266 (95.3)	7,122 (4.9)	2,205 (31.0)	2,004 (90.9)	201 (9.1)	4,907 (69.0)
New Mexico	41,701	37,996 (91.1)	2,729 (7.2)	35,267 (92.8)	3,705 (8.9)	1,079 (29.1)	947 (87.8)	132 (12.2)	2,626 (70.9)

Table 18: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total Veteran Trainees (2 + 5 = 1)	#2 First Trained as Veteran Total (3 + 4 = 2)	#3 And Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#4 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#5 First Trained as Service Personnel (6 + 9 = 5)	#6 AND USED FREE ENTITLEMENT (7 + 8 = 6) (as % of 5)	#7 Before Discharge (as % of 6)	#8 After Discharge (as % of 6)	#9 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 5)
New York	384,889	364,677 (94.7)	25,906 (7.1)	338,771 (92.9)	20,212 (5.3)	6,849 (33.9)	6,148 (89.9)	701 (10.2)	13,363 (66.1)
North Carolina	170,994	158,552 (92.7)	23,417 (14.8)	135,135 (85.2)	12,442 (7.3)	4,633 (37.2)	3,654 (78.9)	979 (21.1)	7,809 (62.8)
North Dakota	20,273	18,723 (92.4)	808 (4.3)	17,915 (95.7)	1,550 (7.6)	391 (25.2)	349 (89.3)	42 (10.7)	1,159 (74.8)
Ohio	269,439	253,447 (94.1)	13,146 (5.2)	240,301 (94.8)	15,992 (5.9)	5,089 (31.8)	4,672 (91.8)	417 (8.2)	10,093 (63.1)
Oklahoma	101,342	92,660 (91,4)	1,703 (1.8)	90,957 (98.2)	8,682 (8.6)	2,289 (26.4)	2,192 (95.8)	97 (4.2)	6,393 (73.6)
Oregon	94,215	87,589 (93.0)	5,278 (6.0)	82,311 (94.0)	6,626 (7.0)	2,107 (31.8)	1,877 (89.1)	230 (10.9)	4,519 (68.2)
Pennsylvania	279,599	265,916 (95.1)	12,743 (4.8)	253,173 (95.2)	13,683 (4.9)	3,791 (27.7)	3,429 (90.5)	362 (9.5)	9,892 (72.3)
Rhode Island	34,381	32,474 (94.2)	1,370 (4.2)	31,104 (95.8)	2,007 (5.8)	586 (29.2)	510 (87.0)	76 (13.0)	1,421 (70.8)

Table 18: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total Veteran Trainees (2 + 5 = 1)	#2 First Trained as Veteran Total (3 + 4 = 2)	#3 And Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#4 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#5 First Trained as Service Personnel (6 + 9 = 5)	#6 AND USED FREE ENTITLEMENT (7 + 8 = 6) (as % Of 5)	#7 Before Discharge (as % of 6)	#8 After Discharge (as % of 6)	#9 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 5)
South Carolina	95,739	87,484 (91.4)	16,051 (18.3)	71,433 (81.7)	8,255 (8.6)	3,151 (38.2)	2,620 (83.1)	531 (16.9)	5,104 (61.8)
South Dakota	23,403	21,934 (93.7)	366 (1.7)	21,571 (98.3)	1,469 (6.3)	326 (22.2)	308 (94.5)	18 (5.5)	1,143 (77.8)
Tennessee	138,209	128,149 (92.7)	5,808 (4.5)	122,341 (95.5)	10,060 (7.3)	3,416 (34.0)	3,190 (93.4)	226 (6.6)	6,644 (66.0)
Texas	395,060	358,823 (90.8)	22,995 (6.4)	335,828 (93.6)	36,237 (9.2)	11,219 (31.0)	10,164 (90.6)	1,055 (9.4)	25,018 (69.0)
Utah	45,678	41,644 (91.2)	1,605 (3.9)	40,039 (96.1)	4,034 (8.8)	1,008 (25.0)	937 (93.0)	71 (7.0)	3,026 (75.0)
Vermont	10,165	9,520 (93.7)	480 (5.0)	9,040 (95.0)	645 (6.3)	153 (23.7)	136 (88.9)	17 (11.1)	492 (76.3)
Virginia	127,536	115,376 (90.5)	18,500 (16.0)	96,876 (84.0)	12,160 (9.5)	4,360 (35.9)	3,039 (69.7)	1,321 (30.3)	7,800 (64.1)
Washington	155,009	141,977 (91.6)	13,132 (9.2)	128,845 (90.8)	13,032 (8.4)	4,740 (36.4)	3,941 (83.1)	799 (16.9)	8,292 (63.6)

Table 18: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total Veteran Trainees (2 + 5 = 1)	#2 First Trained as Veteran Total (3 + 4 = 2)	#3 And Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#4 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 2)	#5 First Trained as Service Personnel (6 + 9 = 5)	#6 AND USED FREE ENTITLEMENT (7 + 8 = 6) (as % of 5)	#7 Before Discharge (as % of 6)	#8 After Discharge (as % of 6)	#9 And Never Used Free Entitlement (as % of 5)
West Virginia	49,424	46,323 (93.7)	2,075 (4.5)	44,248 (95.5)	3,101 (6.3)	973 (31.4)	909 (93.4)	64 (6.6)	2,128 (68.6)
Wisconsin	115,015	109,581 (94.8)	4,331 (4.0)	105,250 (96.0)	6,034 (5.2)	1,057 (25.0)	1,373 (91.1)	134 (8.9)	4,527 (75.0)
Wyoming	11,544	10,553 (91.4)	403 (3.8)	10,150 (96.2)	991 (8.6)	248 (25.0)	215 (86.7)	33 (13.3)	743 (75.0)
Puerto Rico	42,460	39,962 (94.1)	4,991 (12.5)	34,971 (87.5)	2,498 (5.9)	1,828 (73.2)	1,755 (96.0)	73 (4.0)	670 (26.8)
U.S. Total	6,472,963	6,010,116 (92.8)	376,674 (6.3)	5,633,442 (93.7)	462,847 (7.2)	144,734 (31.3)	129,871 (89.7)	14,863 (10.3)	318,113 (68.7)
Grand Total	6,533,653	6,066,946 (92.9)	382,245 (6.3)	5,684,701 (93.7)	466,707 (7.1)	147,066 (31.5)	132,099 (89.8)	14,967 (10.2)	319,641 (68.5)

Table 19: Veteran GI Bill trainees by location of training and time applied and trained (before or after RAD).

Location of Training	Applied and Trained After RAD	Applied and Trained Before RAD
Alabama	96,748 (2.1)	11,501 (2.7)
Alaska	5,207 (0.1)	4,249 (1.0)
Arizona	81,146 (1.8)	3,752 (0.9)
Arkansas	41,426 (0.9)	2,847 (0.7)
California	727,332 (15.9)	88,565 (21.1)
Colorado	80,895 (1.8)	17,217 (4.1)
Connecticut	45,509 (1.0)	836 (0.2)
Delaware	13,320 (0.3)	953 (0.2)
District of Columbia	35,094 (0.8)	10,861 (2.6)
Florida	202,001 (4.4)	11,499 (2.7)
Georgia	120,353 (0.3)	11,592 (2.8)
Hawaii	21,456 (0.5)	21,363 (5.1)
Idaho	14,881 (0.3)	482 (0.1)
Illinois	196,234 (4.3)	11,961 (2.8)
Indiana	81,506 (1.8)	3,491 (0.8)
Iowa	46,841 (1.0)	795 (0.2)

Table 19: (Continued)

Location of Training	Applied and Trained After RAD	Applied and Trained Before RAD
Kansas	40,546 (0.9)	6,319 (1.5)
Kentucky	58,067 (1.3)	7,531 (1.7)
Louisiana	66,132 (1.5)	5,069 (1.2)
Maine	20,463 (0.4)	1,233 (0.3)
Maryland	76,753 (1.7)	33,217 (7.9)
Massachusetts	122,245 (2.7)	6,630 (1.6)
Michigan	174,141 (3.8)	6,155 (1.5)
Minnesota	83,570 (1.6)	686 (0.2)
Mississippi	33,485 (0.7)	2,324 (0.7)
Missouri	111,000 (2.4)	14,012 (3.3)
Montana	14,416 (0.3)	1,033 (0.2)
Nebraska	31,517 (0.5)	6,027 (1.4)
Nevada	17,658 (0.4)	980 (0.2)
New Hampshire	17,155 (0.4)	2,041 (0.5)
New Jersey	95,422 (2.1)	3,273 (0.8)
New Mexico	28,607 (0.6)	2,496 (0.6)

Table 19: (Continued)

Location of Training	Applied and Trained After RAD	Applied and Trained Before RAD
New York	267,801 (5.2)	6,256 (1.5)
North Carolina	127,447 (2.8)	10,396 (2.5)
North Dakota	12,182 (0.3)	2,089 (0.5)
Ohio	167,305 (0.4)	3,191 (0.8)
Oklahoma	76,363 (1.7)	7,673 (1.8)
Oregon	67,239 (1.5)	496 (0.1)
Pennsylvania	157,923 (3.5)	3,577 (0.9)
Rhode Island	27,187 (0.6)	1,812 (0.4)
South Carolina	70,199 (1.5)	6,323 (1.5)
South Dakota	15,743 (0.3)	1,245 (0.3)
Tennessee	96,237 (2.1)	3,750 (0.9)
Texas	283,713 (5.2)	39,363 (9.4)
Utah	31,244 (0.7)	3,405 (0.8)
Vermont	4,861 (0.1)	87 (0.02)
Virginia	80,843 (1.8)	15,576 (3.7)
Washington	108,653 (2.4)	12,822 (3.1)

Table 19: (Continued)

Location of Training	Applied and Trained After RAD	Applied and Trained Before RAD
West Virginia	30,538 (0.7)	169 (0.04)
Wisconsin	76,284 (1.7)	519 (0.1)
Wyoming	6,412 (0.1)	370 (0.1)
Puerto Rico	38,478 (0.8)	1,111 (0.3)
U.S. Total	4,510,300 (98.8)	420,289 (79.1)
Grand Total	4,562,895 (100.0)	531,418 (100.0)

Table 20A: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied and trained prior to RAD by location of training and type of training.

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Institutions of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools
Alabama	11,501	9,141 (79.5)	2,360 (20.5)
Alaska	4,249	1,936 (45.6)	2,313 (54.4)
Arizona	3,752	2,019 (53.8)	1,733 (46.2)
Arkansas	2,847	2,588 (90.9)	259 (9.1)
California	88,565	71,734 (81.0)	16,831 (19.0)
Colorado	17,217	8,574 (49.8)	8,643 (50.2)
Connecticut	836	748 (89.5)	88 (10.5)
Delaware	953	860 (90.2)	93 (9.8)
District of Columbia	10,861	10,395 (95.7)	466 (4.3)
Florida	11,499	8,305 (72.2)	3,194 (27.8)
Georgia	11,592	7,422 (64.0)	4,170 (36.0)
Hawaii	21,363	8,058 (37.7)	13,305 (62.3)
Idaho	482	332 (68.9)	150 (31.1)
Illinois	11,961	11,070 (92.6)	891 (7.4)
Indiana	3,491	2,973 (85.2)	518 (14.8)
Iowa	795	719 (90.4)	76 (9.6)

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Institutions of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools
Kansas	6,319	2,855 (45.2)	3,464 (54.8)
Kentucky	7,531	4,125 (54.8)	3,406 (45.2)
Louisiana	5,069	2,448 (48.3)	2,621 (51.7)
Maine	1,233	851 (69.0)	382 (31.0)
Maryland	33,217	30,834 (92.8)	2,383 (7.2)
Massachusetts	6,630	5,337 (80.5)	1,293 (19.5)
Michigan	6,155	5,207 (84.6)	948 (15.4)
Minnesota	686	481 (70.1)	205 (29.9)
Mississippi	2,324	1,440 (62.0)	884 (38.0)
Missouri	14,012	11,792 (84.2)	2,220 (15.8)
Montana	1,033	581 (56.2)	452 (43.8)
Nebraska	6,207	5,153 (83.0)	1,054 (17.0)
Nevada	980	740 (75.5)	240 (24.5)
New Hampshire	2,041	1,146 (56.2)	895 (43.8)
New Jersey	3,273	2,691 (82.2)	582 (17.8)
New Mexico	2,496	1,947 (78.0)	549 (22.0)

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Institutions of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools
New York	6,256	5,605 (89.6)	651 (10.4)
North Carolina	10,396	7,188 (69.1)	3,208 (30.9)
North Dakota	2,089	895 (42.8)	1,194 (57.2)
Ohio	3,191	2,622 (82.2)	569 (17.8)
Oklahoma	7,673	5,335 (69.5)	2,338 (30.5)
Oregon	496	353 (71.2)	143 (28.8)
Pennsylvania	3,577	3,225 (90.2)	352 (9.8)
Rhode Island	1,812	1,725 (95.2)	87 (4.8)
South Carolina	6,323	4,557 (72.1)	1,766 (27.9)
South Dakota	1,245	946 (76.0)	299 (24.0)
Tennessee	3,750	3,597 (95.9)	153 (4.1)
Texas	39,363	34,477 (87.6)	4,886 (12.4)
Utah	3,405	3,274 (96.2)	131 (3.8)
Vermont	87	78 (87.6)	9 (12.4)
Virginia	15,576	8,433 (54.1)	7,143 (45.9)
Washington	12,822	4,308 (33.6)	8,514 (66.4)

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Institutions of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools
West Virginia	169	139 (82.3)	30 (17.7)
Wisconsin	519	398 (76.7)	121 (23.3)
Wyoming	370	322 (87.0)	48 (13.0)
Puerto Rico	1,111	591 (53.2)	520 (46.8)
U.S. Total	420,289	311,979 (74.2)	108,310 (25.8)
Grand Total.	531,418	313,153 (58.9)	218,265 (41.1)

Table 20B. Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied and trained after RAD by location and type of training.

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Total Institutions of Higher Learning	Total Other Residence Schools
Alabama	9,245	6,622 (72.6)	2,623 (28.4)
Alaska	634	563 (88.8)	71 (11.2)
Arizona	8,735	7,918 (90.6)	817 (9.4)
Arkansas	4,026	2,657 (66.0)	1,369 (34.0)
California	62,512	56,731 (90.8)	5,781 (9.2)
Colorado	9,049	7,514 (83.0)	1,535 (17.0)
Connecticut	3,131	2,657 (84.9)	474 (15.1)
Delaware	1,175	874 (74.4)	301 (25.6)
District of Columbia	3,839	3,462 (90.2)	377 (9.8)
Florida	20,857	15,754 (75.5)	5,093 (24.5)
Georgia	10,368	6,477 (62.4)	3,907 (37.6)
Hawaii	3,393	2,108 (88.1)	285 (11.9)
Idaho	1,592	1,449 (91.0)	143 (9.0)
Illinois	14,411	12,676 (88.0)	1,735 (12.0)

Table 20B. (Continued)

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Total Institutions of Higher Learning	Total Other Residence Schools
Indiana	6,143	4,735 (77.1)	1,408 (22.9)
Iowa	3,577	2,681 (75.0)	896 (25.0)
Kansas	4,463	3,781 (84.7)	682 (15.3)
Kentucky	4,925	3,743 (76.0)	1,182 (24.0)
Louisiana	6,386	4,435 (69.4)	1,951 (30.6)
Maine	1,582	1,257 (79.5)	325 (20.5)
Maryland	7,073	6,123 (86.5)	956 (13.5)
Massachusetts	7,982	7,037 (88.2)	945 (11.8)
Michigan	11,912	10,289 (86.4)	1,623 (13.6)
Minnesota	6,465	4,074 (63.0)	2,391 (37.0)
Mississippi	3,581	2,675 (74.7)	906 (25.3)
Missouri	9,961	7,440 (77.3)	2,179 (22.7)
Montana	1,176	885 (75.3)	291 (24.7)

Table 20B. (Continued)

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Total Institutions of Higher Learning	Total Other Residence Schools
Nebraska	3,098	2,711 (87.5)	387 (12.5)
Nevada	1,879	1,523 (81.1)	356 (18.9)
New Hampshire	1,561	1,488 (95.4)	73 (4.6)
New Jersey	5,519	4,512 (81.8)	1,007 (18.2)
New Mexico	3,253	2,520 (77.5)	733 (22.5)
North Carolina	10,673	7,880 (7.41)	2,757 (25.9)
North Dakota	1,130	954 (84.4)	176 (15.6)
Ohio	12,992	10,500 (81.3)	2,422 (18.7)
Oklahoma	7,637	6,300 (82.5)	1,337 (17.5)
Oregon	5,518	5,085 (92.2)	433 (7.8)
Pennsylvania	10,327	7,851 (76.0)	2,476 (24.0)
Rhode Island	1,651	1,309 (79.3)	342 (20.7)
South Carolina	7,013	5,065 972.2)	1,948 (27.8)
South Dakota	1,130	954 (84.4)	176 (15.6)

Table 208. (Continued)

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Total Institutions of Higher Learning	Total Other Residence Schools
Tennessee	8,590	6,424 (74.8)	2,166 (25.2)
Texas	31,582	27,546 (87.2)	4,036 (12.8)
Utah	3,571	3,415 (95.6)	156 (4.4)
Vermont	416	373 (89.7)	43 (10.3)
Virginia	10,043	8,717 (86.8)	1,345 (13.4)
Washington	11,144	9,448 (84.8)	1,696 (15.2)
West Virginia	2,374	1,920 (80.9)	454 (19.1)
Wisconsin	5,664	4,393 (77.6)	1,271 (22.4)
Wyoming	703	660 (93.9)	43 (6.1)
Puerto Rico	2,442	1,957 (80.1)	485 (19.9)
U.S. Total	390,856	322,268 (82.5)	68,588 (17.5)
Grand Total	394,560	325,333 (82.5)	69,227 (17.5)

Table 21A: Veteran GI Bill trainees by type of training, current training status and prior educational attainment: In training.

TYPE OF TRAINING	PRIOR EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
IHL	459,424 (71.4)	30,663 (6.7)	49.8	335,135 (72.9)	71.9	93,626 (20.4)	82.9
ORS	96,795 (15.0)	22,702 (23.5)	35.4	64,606 (66.7)	13.9	9,487 (9.8)	6.6
OJT	57,517 (8.9)	7,213 (12.5)	11.3	45,309 (78.8)	9.7	4,995 (8.9)	4.4
CORR	29,490 (4.6)	3,518 (11.9)	5.5	21,127 (71.6)	4.5	4,845 (16.4)	4.3
ALL TOTAL	643,226	64,096 (10.0)	100.0	466,177 (72.5)	100.0	112,953 (17.6)	100.0

TABLE 21B: Veteran GI Bill trainees by type of training, current training status and prior educational attainment: Terminated.

TYPE OF TRAINING	PRIOR EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	COL.%	1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE	COL.%
IHL	3,473,487 (59.2)	245,641 (7.1)	33.9	2,344,852 (67.5)	58.0	882,994 (25.4)	80.0
ORS	1,043,405 (17.7)	262,894 (25.2)	36.2	678,768 (65.1)	16.8	101,743 (9.8)	9.2
OJT	474,290 (8.1)	54,973 (11.6)	7.6	382,356 (80.6)	9.5	36,961 (7.8)	3.3
CORR.	878,324 (15.0)	162,137 (18.5)	22.3	634,418 (72.2)	15.7	81,769 (9.3)	7.4
ALL TOTAL	5,869,506	725,645 (12.4)	100.0	4,040,394 (68.8)	100.0	1,103,467 (18.8)	100.0

Table 22: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied for training after separation from service and trained in IHLs or other residence schools by location of training, training time and public/private status.

Location of Training	Total	Total Public	Total Private	Total Full Time	Public Full Time	Private Full Time
Alabama	96,748 (2.1)	85,075 (87.9)	11,673 (12.1)	58,760 (60.7)	50,639 (86.2)	8,121 (13.8)
Alaska	5,207 (0.1)	4,585 (88.1)	622 (11.9)	3,021 (58.0)	2,479 (82.1)	542 (17.9)
Arizona	81,146 (1.8)	69,581 (85.7)	11,565 (14.3)	42,525 (52.4)	34,254 (80.5)	8,291 (19.5)
Arkansas	41,426 (0.9)	35,486 (85.7)	5,940 (14.3)	32,114 (77.5)	27,758 (86.4)	4,356 (13.6)
California	727,332 (15.9)	620,194 (85.3)	107,138 (14.7)	354,501 (48.7)	292,293 (82.5)	62,208 (17.5)
Colorado	80,895 (1.8)	64,491 (79.7)	16,404 (20.3)	49,948 (61.7)	39,664 (79.4)	10,284 (20.6)
Connecticut	45,509 (1.0)	25,787 (56.7)	19,722 (43.3)	19,638 (43.2)	11,742 (59.8)	7,896 (40.2)
Delaware	13,320 (0.3)	7,621 (57.2)	5,699 (42.8)	5,861 (44.0)	3,934 (67.1)	1,927 (32.9)
District of Columbia	35,094 (0.8)	11,696 (33.3)	23,398 (66.7)	16,969 (48.4)	6,496 (38.3)	10,473 (61.7)
Florida	202,001 (4.4)	150,739 (74.6)	51,262 (25.4)	114,577 (56.7)	81,451 (71.1)	33,126 (28.9)
Georgia	120,353 (0.3)	91,243 (75.8)	29,047 (24.1)	68,429 (56.9)	47,047 (68.8)	21,319 (31.2)
Hawaii	21,456 (0.5)	17,567 (81.9)	2,889 (18.1)	12,821 (59.8)	10,722 (83.6)	2,099 (16.4)

Table 22: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Total Public	Total Private	Total Full Time	Public Full Time	Private Full Time
Idaho	14,881 (0.3)	13,702 (92.1)	1,179 (7.9)	10,699 (71.9)	9,839 (92.0)	860 (8.0)
Illinois	196,234 (4.3)	136,301 (69.5)	59,933 (30.5)	99,833 (50.9)	67,764 (67.9)	32,069 (32.1)
Indiana	81,506 (1.8)	55,877 (68.6)	25,629 (31.4)	48,684 (59.7)	31,598 (64.9)	17,086 (35.1)
Iowa	46,841 (1.0)	34,468 (73.6)	12,373 (26.4)	34,613 (73.9)	26,842 (77.5)	7,771 (22.5)
Kansas	40,546 (0.9)	34,045 (84.0)	12,373 (16.0)	25,687 (63.4)	21,213 (82.6)	4,474 (17.4)
Kentucky	58,067 (1.3)	37,975 (65.4)	20,092 (34.6)	41,138 (70.8)	25,033 (60.9)	16,105 (39.1)
Louisiana	66,132 (1.5)	52,404 (79.2)	13,782 (20.8)	43,867 (66.3)	34,503 (78.7)	9,364 (21.3)
Maine	20,463 (0.4)	15,775 (77.1)	4,688 (22.9)	13,199 (64.5)	9,854 (74.7)	3,345 (25.3)
Maryland	76,753 (1.7)	57,665 (75.1)	19,059 (24.8)	32,428 (42.2)	23,588 (72.7)	8,811 (27.2)
Massachusetts	122,245 (2.7)	54,483 (44.6)	67,762 (55.4)	55,792 (45.6)	27,328 (49.0)	28,464 (51.0)
Michigan	174,141 (3.8)	136,912 (78.6)	37,229 (21.4)	87,940 (50.5)	70,472 (80.1)	17,468 (19.9)
Minnesota	83,570 (1.6)	68,423 (81.9)	15,147 (18.1)	61,991 (74.2)	50,613 (81.6)	11,378 (18.4)

Table 22: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Total Public	Total Private	Total Full Time	Public Full Time	Private Full Time
Mississippi	33,485 (0.7)	29,570 (88.3)	3,915 (11.7)	24,311 (72.6)	21,437 (88.2)	2,874 (11.8)
Missouri	111,000 (2.4)	74,784 (67.4)	36,216 (32.6)	66,562 (60.0)	45,545 (68.4)	21,017 (31.6)
Montana	14,416 (0.3)	12,909 (89.5)	1,507 (10.5)	12,080 (83.8)	11,011 (91.2)	1,069 (8.8)
Nebraska	31,517 (0.5)	25,957 (82.4)	5,560 (17.6)	21,214 (67.3)	17,368 (81.9)	3,846 (18.1)
Nevada	17,658 (0.4)	13,949 (79.0)	3,709 (21.0)	9,136 (51.7)	7,161 (78.4)	1,975 (21.6)
New Hampshire	17,155 (0.4)	7,626 (44.5)	9,529 (55.5)	11,072 (64.5)	4,210 (38.0)	6,862 (62.0)
New Jersey	95,422 (2.1)	58,340 (61.1)	37,082 (38.9)	42,630 (44.7)	24,275 (56.9)	18,355 (43.1)
New Mexico	28,607 (0.6)	23,291 (81.4)	5,316 (18.6)	20,885 (73.0)	17,425 (83.4)	3,460 (16.6)
New York	267,801 (5.2)	128,167 (47.9)	139,634 (52.1)	129,447 (48.3)	60,704 (46.9)	68,743 (53.1)
North Carolina	127,447 (2.8)	103,408 (81.1)	24,039 (18.9)	79,429 (62.3)	59,967 (75.5)	19,462 (24.5)
North Dakota	12,182 (0.3)	10,841 (89.0)	1,341 (11.0)	10,555 (86.6)	9,440 (89.4)	1,115 (10.6)
Ohio	167,305 (0.4)	109,906 (65.7)	57,399 (34.3)	90,134 (53.9)	54,484 (60.4)	35,650 (39.6)

Table 22: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Total Public	Total Private	Total Full Time	Public Full Time	Private Full Time
Oklahoma	76,363 (1.7)	58,888 (77.1)	17,475 (22.9)	48,418 (63.4)	37,324 (77.1)	11,094 (22.9)
Oregon	67,239 (1.5)	58,568 (87.1)	8,671 (12.9)	45,157 (67.2)	39,196 (86.8)	5,961 (13.2)
Pennsylvania	158,923 (3.5)	64,469 (40.6)	94,454 (59.4)	86,429 (54.4)	36,853 (42.6)	49,576 (57.4)
Rhode Island	27,187 (0.6)	6,666 (24.5)	20,521 (75.5)	7,604 (28.0)	3,366 (44.3)	4,238 (55.7)
South Carolina	70,199 (1.5)	57,772 (82.3)	12,427 (17.7)	41,058 (58.5)	33,217 (80.9)	7,841 (19.1)
South Dakota	15,743 (0.3)	9,205 (58.5)	6,538 (41.5)	13,935 (88.5)	7,922 (56.8)	6,013 (43.2)
Tennessee	96,237 (2.1)	67,138 (69.8)	29,099 (30.2)	67,103 (69.7)	43,791 (65.3)	23,312 (34.7)
Texas	283,713 (5.2)	234,320 (82.6)	49,393 (17.4)	141,920 (50.0)	112,678 (79.4)	29,242 (20.6)
Utah	31,244 (0.7)	24,144 (77.3)	7,100 (22.7)	20,954 (67.0)	15,917 (76.0)	5,037 (24.0)
Vermont	4,861 (0.1)	3,141 (64.6)	1,715 (35.3)	2,971 (61.1)	1,963 (66.0)	1,003 (33.7)
Virginia	80,843 (1.8)	67,294 (83.2)	13,458 (16.6)	39,738 (49.2)	31,672 (79.7)	7,975 (20.1)
Washington	108,653 (2.4)	91,569 (84.3)	17,084 (15.7)	76,088 (70.0)	65,157 (85.6)	10,931 (14.4)

Table 22: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Total Public	Total Private	Total Full Time	Public Full Time	Private Full Time
West Virginia	30,538 (0.7)	22,312 (73.1)	8,226 (26.9)	20,916 (68.5)	14,115 (67.5)	6,801 (32.5)
Wisconsin	76,284 (1.7)	64,647 (84.7)	11,637 (15.3)	45,103 (59.1)	39,243 (87.0)	5,860 (13.0)
Wyoming	6,412 (0.1)	6,193 (96.6)	219 (3.4)	4,423 (69.0)	4,212 (95.2)	211 (4.8)
Puerto Rico	38,478 (0.8)	12,485 (32.4)	25,993 (67.6)	26,461 (68.8)	6,043 (22.8)	20,418 (77.2)
U.S. Total	4,510,300 (98.8)	3,317,169 (73.5)	1,192,997 (26.5)	2,514,328 (55.7)	1,826,779 (72.7)	687,360 (27.3)
Grand Total	4,562,895 (100)	3,333,549 (73.1)	1,229,145 (26.9)	2,552,894 (55.9)	1,835,409 (71.9)	717,284 (28.1)

Table 23: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied and trained prior to separation from service and trained in IHLs or other residence schools by location of training, training time and public/private status.

Location of Training	Total	Total Public	Total Private	Total Full Time	Public Full Time	Private Full Time
Alabama	11,501	10,548 (91.7)	953 (8.3)	5,303 (46.1)	4,898 (92.4)	405 (7.6)
Alaska	4,249	3,181 (74.9)	1,068 (25.1)	2,131 (50.2)	1,802 (84.6)	329 (15.4)
Arizona	3,752	2,771 (73.9)	981 (26.1)	1,902 (50.7)	1,658 (87.2)	244 (12.8)
Arkansas	2,847	2,150 (75.5)	697 (24.5)	866 (30.4)	666 (76.9)	200 (23.1)
California	88,565	44,336 (50.1)	44,229 (49.9)	25,903 (29.3)	10,433 (40.3)	15,470 (59.7)
Colorado	17,217	9,720 (56.5)	7,497 (43.5)	9,772 (56.8)	4,398 (45.0)	5,374 (55.0)
Connecticut	836	501 (59.9)	335 (40.1)	209 (25.0)	144 (68.9)	65 (31.1)
Delaware	953	828 (86.9)	125 (13.1)	292 (30.6)	215 (73.6)	77 (26.4)
District of Columbia	10,861	486 (4.5)	10,375 (95.5)	3,477 (32.0)	381 (11.0)	3,096 (89.0)
Florida	11,499	5,845 (50.8)	5,654 (49.2)	4,098 (35.6)	1,462 (35.7)	2,636 (64.3)
Georgia	11,592	6,702 (57.8)	4,890 (42.2)	3,364 (29.0)	1,642 (48.8)	1,722 (51.2)
Hawaii	21,363	10,012 (46.9)	11,351 (53.1)	3,737 (17.5)	1,490 (39.9)	2,247 (60.2)

Table 23: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Total Public	Total Private	Total Full Time	Public Full Time	Private Full Time
Idaho	482	364 (75.5)	118 (24.5)	154 (32.0)	112 (72.7)	42 (27.3)
Illinois	11,961	9,683 (81.0)	2,278 (19.0)	4,319 (36.1)	3,333 (77.2)	986 (22.8)
Indiana	3,491	2,970 (85.1)	521 (14.9)	815 (23.4)	513 (62.9)	302 (37.1)
Iowa	795	200 (25.2)	595 (74.8)	198 (24.9)	94 (47.5)	104 (52.5)
Kansas	6,319	5,376 (85.1)	943 (14.9)	3,280 (51.9)	2,812 (85.7)	468 (14.3)
Kentucky	7,531	6,966 (92.5)	565 (7.5)	3,946 (52.4)	3.545 (89.8)	401 (10.2)
Louisiana	5,069	4,587 (90.5)	482 (9.5)	1,990 (39.3)	1,729 (86.9)	261 (13.1)
Maine	1,233	761 (61.7)	472 (38.3)	619 (50.2)	386 (62.4)	233 (37.6)
Maryland	33,217	32,350 (97.4)	867 (2.6)	6,059 (18.2)	5,803 (95.8)	256 (4.2)
Massachusetts	6,630	996 (15.0)	5,634 (85.0)	1,875 (28.3)	298 (15.9)	1,577 (84.1)
Michigan	6,155	5,769 (93.7)	386 (6.3)	3,498 (56.8)	3,383 (96.7)	115 (3.3)
Minnesota	686	470 (68.5)	216 (31.5)	297 (43.3)	210 (70.7)	87 (29.3)

Table 23: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Total Public	Total Private	Total Full Time	Public Full Time	Private Full Time
Mississippi	2,324	2,076 (89.3)	248 (10.7)	880 (37.9)	698 (79.3)	182 (20.7)
Missouri	14,012	3,953 (28.2)	10,059 (71.8)	6,668 (47.6)	1,193 (17.9)	5,475 (82.1)
Montana	1,033	223 (21.6)	810 (78.1)	203 (19.7)	50 (24.6)	153 (75.4)
Nebraska	6,207	5,134 (82.7)	1,073 (19.3)	2,721 (43.8)	2,529 (92.9)	192 (7.1)
Nevada	980	379 (38.7)	601 (61.3)	357 (36.4)	98 (27.5)	259 (72.6)
New Hampshire	2,041	1,115 (54.6)	926 (45.4)	751 (36.8)	368 (49.0)	383 (51.0)
New Jersey	3,273	1,862 (56.9)	1,411 (43.1)	1,703 (52.0)	1,037 (60.9)	666 (39.1)
New Mexico	2,496	1,282 (51.4)	1,214 (48.6)	799 (32.0)	372 (46.6)	427 (53.4)
New York	6,256	2,599 (41.5)	3,657 (58.5)	2,303 (36.8)	838 (36.4)	1,465 (63.6)
North Carolina	10,396	9,051 (87.1)	1,345 (12.9)	3,262 (31.4)	2,413 (74.0)	849 (26.0)
North Dakota	2,089	1,960 (93.8)	129 (6.2)	240 (11.5)	220 (91.7)	20 (8.3)
Ohio	3,191	1,995 (62.5)	1,196 (37.5)	1,320 (41.4)	777 (58.9)	543 (41.1)

Table 23: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Total Public	Total Private	Total Full Time	Public Full Time	Private Full Time
Oklahoma	7,673	6,593 (85.9)	1,080 (14.1)	2,702 (35.2)	2.169 (80.3)	533 (19.7)
Oregon	496	349 (70.4)	147 (29.6)	329 (66.3)	230 (69.9)	99 (30.1)
Pennsylvania	3,577	1,208 (33.8)	2,369 (66.2)	1,262 (35.3)	626 (49.6)	636 (50.4)
Rhode Island	1,812	323 (17.8)	1,489 (82.2)	417 (23.0)	142 (34.1)	275 (65.9)
South Carolina	6,323	5,373 (85.0)	950 (15.0)	3,715 (58.8)	3,293 (88.6)	422 (11.4)
South Dakota	1,245	1,012 (81.3)	233 (18.7)	441 (35.4)	341 (77.3)	100 (22.7)
Tennessee	3,750	3,188 (85.0)	562 (15.0)	2,589 (69.0)	2,340 (90.4)	249 (9.6)
Texas	39,363	32,137 (81.6)	7,226 (18.4)	10,281 (26.1)	7,454 (72.5)	2,827 (27.5)
Utah	3,405	3,148 (92.4)	257 (7.6)	494 (14.5)	396 (80.2)	98 (19.3)
Vermont	87	32 (36.8)	55 (63.2)	41 (47.1)	16 (39.0)	25 (61.0)
Virginia	15,576	7,885 (50.6)	7,691 (49.4)	5,112 (32.8)	2,035 (39.8)	2,077 (60.2)
Washington	12,822	10,336 (80.6)	2,486 (19.4)	9,391 (73.2)	8,077 (86.0)	1,314 (14.0)

Table 23: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Total Public	Total Private	Total Full Time	Public Full Time	Private Full Time
West Virginia	169	117 (69.2)	52 (30.8)	105 (62.1)	61 (58.1)	44 (41.9)
Wisconsin	519	404 (77.8)	115 (22.2)	216 (41.6)	169 (78.2)	47 (21.8)
Wyoming	370	358 (96.8)	12 (3.2)	218 (58.9)	211 (96.8)	7 (3.2)
Puerto Rico	1,111	29 (2.6)	1,082 (97.4)	754 (67.9)	12 (1.6)	742 (98.4)
U.S. Total	420,289	271,664 (64.6)	148,625 (35.4)	146,624 (34.9)	89,560 (61.1)	57,064 (38.9)
Grand Total	531,418	381,304 (71.8)	150,114 (28.2)	198,650 (37.4)	140,775 (70.9)	57,875 (29.1)

Table 24a: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied and trained after separation from service and trained in IHLs or other residence schools by type of training, training time, and public/private status.

Training Time and Public/Private Status	Total all Schools	Institution of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools
Total	394,560	325,333	69,227
Public Total	302,128	261,483	40,645
Private Total	92,386	63,804	38,582
Full Time	329,891	189,412	50,479
Public Full Time	178,218	147,528	30,690
Private Full Time	61,631	41,842	19,789

Table 24b: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied and trained prior to separation from service and trained in IHLs or other residence schools by type of training, training time, and public/private status.

Training Time and Public/Private Status	Total all Schools	Institution of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools
Total	531,418	313,153	218,265
Total Public	381,304	204,339	176,965
Total Private	150,114	108,814	41,300
Full Time	198,650	106,734	91,916
Public Full Time	140,775	63,670	77,105
Private Full Time	57,875	43,064	14,811

Table 25: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied for training prior to separation from service and trained in Institutions of Higher Learning or other residence schools by location of training.

Location of Training	Total	Percent	Location of Training	Total	Percent	Location of Training	Total	Percent	Location of Training	Total	Percent
Alabama	9,245	2.3	Indiana	6,143	1.6	Nevada	1,879	0.5	Tennessee	8,590	2.2
Alaska	634	0.2	Iowa	3,577	0.9	New Hampshire	1,561	0.4	Texas	31,582	8.0
Arizona	8,735	2.2	Kansas	4,463	1.1	New Jersey	5,519	1.4	Utah	3,571	0.9
Arkansas	4,026	1.0	Kentucky	4,925	1.2	New Mexico	3,253	0.8	Vermont	416	0.1
California	62,512	15.8	Louisiana	6,386	1.6	New York	16,585	4.2	Virginia	10,062	2.6
Colorado	9,049	2.3	Maine	1,582	0.4	North Carolina	10,637	2.7	Washington	11,144	2.8
Connecticut	3,131	0.8	Maryland	7,079	1.8	North Dakota	1,147	0.3	West Virginia	2,374	0.6
Delaware	1,175	0.3	Massachusetts	7,982	2.0	Ohio	12,922	3.3	Wisconsin	5,664	1.4
District of Columbia	3,839	1.0	Michigan	11,912	3.0	Oklahoma	7,637	1.9	Wyoming	703	0.2
Florida	20,857	5.3	Minnesota	6,465	1.6	Oregon	5,518	1.4	Puerto Rico	2,442	0.6
Georgia	10,384	2.6	Mississippi	3,581	0.9	Pennsylvania	10,327	2.6	U.S. Total	390,856	99.06
Hawaii	2,393	0.6	Missouri	9,619	2.4	Rhode Island	1,651	0.4	Grand Total	394,560	
Idaho	1,592	0.4	Montana	1,176	0.3	South Carolina	7,013	1.8			
Illinois	14,411	3.7	Nebraska	3,098	0.8	South Dakota	1,130	0.3			

Table 26: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied for training prior to separation from service and trained in IHLs or other residence schools by location of training, training time and public/private status.

Location of Training	#1 Total	#2 Total Public (as % of 1)	#3 Total Private (as % of 1)	#4 Full Time (as % of 1)	#5 Public Full Time (as % of 4)	#6 Private Full Time (as % of 4)
Alabama	9,245	8,198 (88.7)	1,047 (11.3)	5,850 (63.3)	5,091 (87.0)	759 (13.0)
Alaska	634	556 (87.7)	78 (12.3)	345 (54.4)	285 (82.6)	60 (17.4)
Arizona	8,735	7,590 (86.9)	1,145 (13.1)	4,706 (53.9)	3,831 (81.4)	875 (18.6)
Arkansas	4,026	3,431 (85.2)	595 (14.8)	3,139 (78.0)	2,655 (84.6)	484 (15.4)
California	62,512	52,848 (84.5)	9,664 (15.5)	32,374 (51.8)	26,435 (81.7)	5,939 (18.3)
Colorado	9,049	7,132 (78.8)	1,917 (21.2)	5,752 (63.6)	4,460 (77.5)	1,292 (22.4)
Connecticut	3,131	1,872 (59.8)	1,259 (40.2)	1,639 (52.3)	998 (60.9)	641 (39.1)
Delaware	1,175	819 (69.7)	356 (30.3)	702 (52.3)	485 (69.0)	217 (30.9)

Table 26: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total	#2 Total Public (as % of 1)	#3 Total Private (as % of 1)	#4 Full Time (as % of 1)	#5 Public Full Time (as % of 4)	#6 Private Full Time (as % of 4)
District of Columbia	3,839	730 (19.0)	3,109 (81.0)	1,844 (48.3)	450 (24.2)	1,405 (75.7)
Florida	20,857	15,875 (76.1)	4,982 (23.9)	12,430 (59.6)	8,814 (70.9)	3,616 (29.0)
Georgia	10,368	8,068 (77.8)	2,300 (22.2)	6,518 (62.9)	4,753 (72.9)	1,765 (27.1)
Hawaii	2,393	1,882 (78.6)	511 (21.3)	1,453 (60.7)	1,161 (79.9)	292 (20.1)
Idaho	1,592	1,456 (91.5)	136 (8.5)	1,215 (76.3)	1,097 (90.3)	118 (9.7)
Illinois	14,411	10,977 (76.2)	3,434 (23.8)	7,951 (55.2)	5,800 (72.9)	2,151 (27.1)
Indiana	6,143	4,621 (75.2)	1,522 (24.8)	3,779 (61.5)	2,759 (73.0)	1,020 (27.0)
Iowa	3,577	2,748 (76.8)	829 (23.2)	2,728 (76.3)	2,184 (80.1)	544 (19.9)

Table 26: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total	#2 Total Public (as % of 1)	#3 Total Private (as % of 1)	#4 Full Time (as % of 1)	#5 Public Full Time (as % of 4)	#6 Private Full Time (as % of 4)
Kansas	4,463	3,889 (87.1)	574 (12.9)	3,038 (68.1)	2,588 (85.2)	450 (14.8)
Kentucky	4,925	3,709 (75.3)	1,216 (24.7)	3,586 (72.8)	2,629 (73.3)	957 (18.0)
Louisiana	6,386	5,268 (82.5)	1,118 (17.5)	4,569 (71.5)	3,748 (82.0)	821 (18.0)
Maine	1,582	1,186 (75.0)	396 (25.0)	1,077 (68.1)	782 (72.6)	295 (27.4)
Maryland	7,073	5,540 (78.3)	1,533 (21.7)	3,412 (48.2)	2,516 (73.7)	896 (26.3)
Massachusetts	7,982	3,694 (46.3)	4,288 (53.7)	4,641 (58.1)	2,148 (46.3)	2,493 (53.7)
Michigan	11,912	9,878 (82.9)	2,034 (17.1)	6,732 (56.5)	5,521 (82.0)	1,211 (18.0)
Minnesota	6,465	5,364 (83.0)	1,101 (17.0)	5,131 (79.4)	4,213 (82.1)	918 (17.9)

Table 26: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total	#2 Total Public (as % of 1)	#3 Total Private (as % of 1)	#4 Full Time (as % of 1)	#5 Public Full Time (as % of 4)	#6 Private Full Time (as % of 4)
Mississippi	3,581	3,211 (89.7)	370 (10.3)	2,627 (73.4)	2,346 (89.3)	281 (10.7)
Missouri	9,619	6,462 (67.2)	3,157 (32.8)	6,169 (64.1)	4,000 (64.8)	2,169 (35.2)
Montana	1,176	1,037 (88.2)	139 (11.8)	1,015 (86.3)	915 (90.1)	100 (9.9)
Nebraska	3,098	2,451 (79.1)	647 (20.9)	1,966 (63.4)	1,515 (77.1)	451 (22.9)
Nevada	1,879	1,558 (82.9)	321 (17.1)	971 (51.7)	772 (79.5)	199 (20.5)
New Hampshire	1,561	707 (45.3)	854 (54.7)	970 (62.1)	395 (40.7)	575 (59.3)
New Jersey	5,519	3,765 (68.2)	1,754 (31.8)	3,001 (54.4)	1,889 (62.9)	1,112 (37.0)
New Mexico	3,253	2,738 (84.2)	515 (15.8)	2,402 (73.9)	2,071 (86.2)	331 (13.8)

Table 26: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total	#2 Total Public (as % of 1)	#3 Total Private (as % of 1)	#4 Full Time (as % of 1)	#5 Public Full Time (as % of 4)	#6 Private Full Time (as % of 4
New York	16,585	8,578 (51.7)	8,007 (48.3)	9,892 (59.6)	5,002 (50.6)	4,890 (49.6)
North Carolina	10,637	8,944 (84.1)	1,693 (15.9)	6,879 (64.7)	5,434 (79.0)	1,445 (21.0)
North Dakota	1,147	1,064 (92.8)	83 (7.2)	1,007 (87.8)	931 (92.5)	76 (7.5)
Ohio	12,922	8,862 (68.6)	4,060 (31.4)	7,803 (60.4)	4,910 (62.9)	2,893 (37.1)
Oklahoma	7,637	6,270 (82.1)	1,367 (17.9)	4,916 (64.4)	3,960 (80.6)	956 (19.4)
Oregon	5,518	4,898 (88.8)	620 (11.2)	3,784 (68.6)	3,312 (87.5)	472 (12.5)
Pennsylvania	10,327	4,499 (43.6)	5,828 (56.4)	6,888 (66.7)	2,976 (43.2)	3,912 (56.8)
Rhode Island	1,651	613 (37.1)	1,038 (62.9)	734 (44.5)	352 (48.0)	382 (52.0)

Table 26: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total	#2 Total Public (as % of 1)	#3 Total Private (as % of 1)	#4 Full Time (as % of 1)	#5 Public Full Time (as % of 4)	#6 Private Full Time (as % of 4)
South Carolina	7,013	6,029 (86.0)	984 (14.0)	4,261 (60.8)	3,637 (85.4)	624 (14.6)
South Dakota	1,130	755 (66.8)	375 (33.2)	973 (86.1)	646 (66.4)	327 (33.6)
Tennessee	8,590	6,576 (76.6)	2,014 (23.4)	6,120 (71.2)	4,490 (73.4)	1,630 (26.6)
Texas	31,582	26,374 (83.5)	5,208 (16.5)	17,739 (56.2)	14,294 (80.6)	3,445 (19.4)
Utah	3,571	2,857 (80.0)	714 (20.0)	2,459 (69.7)	1,926 (78.6)	533 (21.4)
Vermont	416	305 (73.3)	111 (26.7)	280 (67.3)	212 (75.7)	68 (24.3)
Virginia	10,043	8,318 (82.8)	1,725 (17.2)	5,236 (52.1)	4,142 (79.1)	1,094 (20.9)
Washington	11,144	9,465 (84.9)	1,679 (15.1)	8,138 (73.0)	6,953 (85.4)	1,185 (14.6)

Table 26: (Continued)

Location of Training	#1 Total	#2 Total Public (as % of 1)	#3 Total Private (as % of 1)	#4 Full Time (as % of 1)	#5 Public Full Time (as % of 4)	#6 Private Full Time (as % of 4
West Virginia	2,374	1,846 (77.8)	528 (22.2)	1,724 (72.6)	1,262 (73.2)	462 (26.8)
Wisconsin	5,664	4,933 (87.1)	731 (12.9)	3,762 (66.4)	3,298 (87.7)	464 (12.3)
Puerto Rico	2,442	470 (19.2)	1,972 (80.8)	1,072 (80.8)	354 (18.0)	1,618 (82.0)
U.S. Total	390,856	301,132 (77.04)	89,683 (22.94)	236,898 (60.61)	177,547 (45.42)	59,310 (15.17)
Grand Total	394,560	302,128 (76.57)	92,386 (20.88)	239,891 (60.79)	178,218 (45.16)	61,631 (15.62)

Table 27: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied for training prior to separation from service and trained in IHLs or ORS by type and location of training.

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Total Institutions of Higher Learning	Total Other Residence Schools
Alabama	9,245	6,622 (71.6)	2,623 (28.4)
Alaska	634	653 (88.8)	71 (11.2)
Arizona	8,735	7,918 (90.7)	817 (9.3)
Arkansas	4,020	2,657 (66.0)	1,369 (34.0)
California	62,512	56,731 (90.8)	5,781 (9.2)
Colorado	9,049	7,514 (83.0)	1,535 (17.0)
Connecticut	3,131	2,657 (84.9)	474 (15.1)
Delaware	1,175	874 (74.4)	301 (25.6)
District of Columbia	3,839	3,462 (90.2)	377 (9.8)
Florida	20,857	15,764 (75.6)	5,093 (24.4)
Georgia	10,384	6,477 (62.4)	3,907 (37.6)
Hawaii	2,393	2,108 (88.1)	285 (11.9)
Idaho	1,592	1,449 (91.0)	143 (9.0)
Illinois	14,411	12,676 (88.0)	1,735 (12.0)
Indiana	6,143	4,735 (77.1)	1,408 (22.9)
Iowa	3,577	2,681 (75.0)	896 (25.0)

Table 27: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Total Institutions of Higher Learning	Total Other Residence Schools
Kansas	4,463	3,781 (84.7)	682 (15.3)
Kentucky	4,925	3,743 (76.0)	1,182 (24.0)
Louisiana	6,386	4,435 (69.5)	1,408 (30.5)
Maine	1,582	1,257 (79.5)	325 (20.5)
Maryland	7,079	6,123 (86.5)	956 (13.5)
Massachusetts	7,982	7,037 (88.2)	945 (11.8)
Michigan	11,912	10,289 (86.4)	1,623 (13.6)
Minnesota	6,465	4,074 (63.0)	2,391 (37.0)
Mississippi	3,581	2,675 (74.7)	906 (25.3)
Missouri	9,619	7,440 (77.4)	2,179 (22.6)
Montana	1,176	885 (75.3)	291 (24.7)
Nebraska	3,098	2,711 (87.5)	387 (12.5)
Nevada	1,879	1,523 (81.1)	356 (18.9)
New Hampshire	1,561	1,488 (95.3)	73 (4.7)
New Jersey	5,519	4,512 (81.8)	1,007 (18.2)
New Mexico	3,253	2,520 (77.5)	733 (22.5)

Table 27 (Continued)

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Total Institutions of Higher Learning	Total Other Residence Schools
New York	16,585	14,092 (85.0)	2,493 (15.0)
North Carolina	10,637	7,880 (74.1)	2,757 (25.9)
North Dakota	1,130	954 (84.4)	176 (15.6)
Ohio	12,922	10,500 (81.3)	2,422 (18.7)
Oklahoma	7,637	6,300 (82.5)	1,337 (17.5)
Oregon	5,518	5,085 (92.2)	433 (7.8)
Pennsylvania	10,327	7,851 (76.0)	2,476 (24.0)
Rhode Island	1,651	1,309 (79.3)	342 (20.7)
South Carolina	7,013	5,065 (72.2)	1,948 (27.8)
South Dakota	1,130	954 (84.4)	176 (15.6)
Tennessee	8,590	6,424 (74.8)	2,166 (25.2)
Texas	31,582	27,546 (87.2)	4,036 (12.8)
Utah	3,571	3,415 (96.5)	156 (4.4)
Vermont	416	373 (89.7)	43 (10.3)
Virginia	10,062	8,717 (86.6)	1,345 (13.4)
Washington	11,144	9,448 (84.8)	1,696 (15.2)

Table 27 (Continued)

Location of Training	Total All Schools	Total Institutions of Higher Learning	Total Other Residence Schools
West Virginia	2,374	1,920 (80.9)	454 (19.1)
Wisconsin	5,664	4,393 (77.6)	1,271 (22.4)
Wyoming	703	660 (93.9)	43 (6.1)
Puerto Rico	2,442	1,957 (80.1)	485 (19.9)
U.S. Total	390,856	322,268	68,588
Grand Total	394,560	325,333	69,227

Table 28: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied for training prior to separation from service and trained in IHLs or ORS by type of training, training time and public/private status of facility.

Training Time and Public/Private Status	Total All Schools	Total Institutions of Higher Learning	Total Other Residence Schools
U.S. Total	390,856 (100)	322,268 (82.5)	68,588 (17.5)
Public Total	301,132 (77.4)	260,762 (86.6)	40,370 (13.4)
Private Total	89,683 (23.0)	61,465 (68.5)	28,218 (31.5)
Full Time	236,894 (60.6)	186,824 (78.9)	50,070 (21.1)
Public Full Time	177,547 (45.4)	147,012 (82.8)	30,535 (17.2)
Grand Total	394,560 (100)	325,333 (82.5)	69,227 (17.5)
Public Total	302,128 (76.5)	261,483 (86.5)	40,645 (13.5)
Private Total	92,386 (23.4)	63,804 (69.1)	28,582 (30.9)
Full Time	239,891 (60.8)	189,412 (79.0)	50,479 (21.0)
Public Full Time	178,218 (74.3)	147,528 (82.8)	30,690 (17.2)
Private Full Time	61,631 (15.6)	41,842 (67.9)	19,789 (32.1)

Table 29: Veteran GI Bill trainees by type of training and location of training: Total Post-Korean period.

Location of Training	Total	Institutions of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools	On-the-Job Training	Correspondence
Alabama	124,879 (1.9)	71,587 (57.3)	36,081 (28.9)	8,342 (6.7)	8,869 (7.1)
Alaska	9,927 (0.2)	5,072 (51.1)	2,567 (25.9)	965 (9.7)	1,323 (13.3)
Arizona	108,898 (1.7)	80,765 (74.2)	11,328 (10.4)	6,917 (6.3)	9,888 (9.1)
Arkansas	59,294 (0.9)	25,290 (42.7)	21,729 (36.6)	6,316 (10.7)	5,959 (10.0)
California	916,706 (14.0)	708,642 (77.3)	102,915 (11.2)	39,214 (4.3)	65,935 (7.2)
Colorado	117,266 (1.8)	73,608 (62.8)	20,313 (17.3)	6,321 (5.4)	17,024 (14.5)
Connecticut	74,709 (1.1)	39,991 (53.5)	10,843 (14.5)	12,302 (16.5)	11,573 (15.5)
Delaware	20,205 (0.3)	11,465 (56.7)	3,592 (17.8)	1,123 (5.6)	4,025 (19.9)
District of Columbia	47,876 (0.7)	30,729 (64.2)	8,211 (17.2)	7,254 (15.2)	1,682 (3.5)
Florida	251,468 (4.3)	165,779 (58.9)	65,140 (23.1)	17,998 (6.4)	32,551 (11.6)
Georgia	164,851 (2.5)	70,221 (42.6)	64,130 (38.9)	14,491 (8.8)	16,009 (9.7)
Hawaii	30,933 (0.5)	20,599 (66.6)	3,793 (12.3)	3,623 (11.7)	2,918 (9.4)

Table 29: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Institutions of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools	On-the-Job Training	Correspondence
Idaho	24,617 (0.4)	15,157 (61.5)	1,958 (8.0)	2,172 (8.8)	5,330 (21.7)
Illinois	285,000 (4.4)	175,300 (61.5)	40,021 (14.0)	23,327 (8.2)	46,352 (16.3)
Indiana	143,081 (2.2)	61,397 (42.9)	28,591 (20.0)	14,994 (10.5)	38,099 (26.6)
Iowa	74,734 (1.1)	33,724 (45.1)	18,293 (24.5)	5,701 (7.6)	17,061 (22.8)
Kansas	61,208 (0.9)	36,605 (59.8)	11,117 (18.2)	3,728 (6.1)	9,758 (15.9)
Kentucky	84,871 (1.3)	48,641 (57.3)	15,272 (18.0)	5,676 (6.7)	15,282 (18.0)
Louisiana	102,246 (1.6)	47,494 (46.5)	26,909 (26.3)	14,850 (14.5)	12,993 (12.7)
Maine	32,450 (0.5)	16,349 (50.4)	6,226 (19.2)	5,548 (17.1)	4,327 (13.3)
Maryland	109,779 (1.7)	70,255 (64.0)	15,549 (14.1)	6,328 (5.8)	17,647 (16.1)
Massachusetts	156,627 (2.4)	112,355 (71.7)	19,919 (12.7)	9,198 (5.9)	15,155 (9.7)
Michigan	258,410 (3.9)	158,247 (61.2)	32,235 (12.5)	20,368 (7.9)	47,560 (18.4)
Minnesota	129,853 (2.0)	56,408 (43.4)	36,869 (28.4)	16,973 (13.1)	19,603 (15.1)
Mississippi	50,270 (0.8)	26,348 (52.4)	11,692 (23.3)	6,362 (12.6)	5,868 (14.6)

Table 29: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Institutions of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools	On-the-Job Training	Correspondence
Missouri	159,677 (2.4)	90,579 (56.7)	32,498 (20.4)	12,532 (7.8)	24,068 (15.1)
Montana	23,825 (0.4)	11,985 (50.3)	4,471 (18.8)	3,876 (16.2)	3,493 (14.6)
Nebraska	49,519 (0.8)	25,961 (52.4)	10,098 (20.4)	7,254 (14.6)	6,206 (12.5)
Nevada	25,593 (0.4)	14,892 (58.9)	5,686 (22.2)	1,350 (5.3)	3,665 (14.3)
New Hampshire	26,346 (0.4)	17,352 (65.9)	1,716 (6.5)	3,204 (12.7)	4,074 (15.5)
New Jersey	144,032 (2.2)	76,860 (53.4)	27,011 (18.8)	12,509 (8.7)	27,652 (19.2)
New Mexico	41,743 (0.6)	23,444 (56.1)	9,378 (22.4)	2,512 (6.1)	6,409 (15.4)
New York	385,158 (5.9)	239,301 (62.1)	48,693 (12.6)	40,505 (10.5)	56,659 (14.7)
North Carolina	171,094 (2.6)	100,597 (58.8)	39,544 (23.1)	17,678 (10.3)	13,275 (7.8)
North Dakota	20,274 (0.3)	9,254 (45.6)	4,614 (22.8)	3,649 (18.0)	2,757 (13.6)
Ohio	269,585 (4.1)	143,672 (53.3)	41,860 (15.5)	24,012 (8.9)	60,041 (22.3)
Oklahoma	101,362 (1.6)	62,783 (61.9)	24,008 (23.7)	5,384 (5.3)	9,187 (9.1)

Table 29: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Institutions of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools	On-the-Job Training	Correspondence
Oregon	94,313 (1.4)	64,860 (68.8)	11,084 (11.7)	9,065 (9.6)	9,304 (9.9)
Pennsylvania	279,764 (4.3)	123,984 (44.3)	49,092 (17.5)	33,086 (11.8)	73,602 (26.3)
Rhode Island	34,490 (0.5)	24,497 (71.0)	4,677 (13.5)	2,658 (7.7)	2,658 (7.7)
South Carolina	95,762 (1.5)	51,413 (53.7)	27,221 (28.4)	9,098 (9.5)	8,030 (8.4)
South Dakota	23,412 (0.4)	13,025 (55.6)	4,361 (18.6)	2,480 (10.6)	3,546 (15.1)
Tennessee	138,267 (2.1)	75,322 (54.5)	31,660 (22.9)	11,553 (8.4)	19,732 (14.2)
Texas	395,251 (6.0)	265,344 (67.1)	61,470 (15.5)	19,430 (4.9)	49,007 (12.4)
Utah	45,718 (0.7)	32,906 (72.0)	2,673 (5.8)	2,597 (5.7)	7,542 (16.5)
Vermont	10,166 (0.2)	4,758 (46.8)	832 (8.2)	2,423 (23.8)	2,153 (21.2)
Virginia	127,621 (1.9)	76,410 (59.9)	16,485 (12.9)	11,855 (9.3)	22,871 (17.9)
Washington	155,179 (2.4)	100,272 (64.6)	24,753 (16.0)	10,132 (6.5)	20,022 (12.9)
West Virginia	49,450 (0.8)	25,984 (52.5)	7,401 (15.0)	7,959 (16.1)	8,106 (16.4)

Table 29: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Institutions of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools	On-the-Job Training	Correspondence
Wisconsin	127,118 (1.9)	62,886 (49.4)	21,486 (16.9)	13,617 (10.7)	29,129 (22.9)
Wyoming	11,554 (0.2)	6,567 (56.8)	820 (7.1)	1,988 (17.2)	2,179 (18.9)
Puerto Rico	42,479 (0.6)	25,802 (60.7)	15,233 (35.9)	632 (1.5)	812 (1.9)
U.S. TOTAL	6,476,421	3,906,926 (60.3)	1,128,885 (17.4)	532,497 (8.2)	908,113 (14.0)
GRAND TOTAL	6,537,145	3,947,475 (60.4)	1,144,791 (17.5)	533,486 (8.2)	911,393 (13.9)

Table 30: Veteran GI Bill trainees participation rate by location of training.

Location of Training	Number of Veteran Trainees	Estimated Veteran Population[1]	Participation Rate
Alabama	124,879	172,000	72.6%
Alaska	9,927	21,000	47.3%
Arizona	108,898	136,000	80.0%
Arkansas	59,294	104,000	57.0%
California	916,706	1,364,000	62.2%
Colorado	117,266	172,000	68.2%
Connecticut	74,709	181,000	41.3%
Delaware	20,205	37,000	54.6%
District of Columbia	47,876	34,000	140.8%
Florida	281,468	468,000	60.1%
Georgia	164,851	292,000	56.5%
Hawaii	30,933	47,000	65.8%
Idaho	24,687	44,000	56.1%
Illinois	285,000	604,000	47.2%
Indiana	143,081	317,000	45.1%
Iowa	74,734	158,000	47.3%
Kansas	61,208	126,000	48.6%
Kentucky	84,871	167,000	50.8%
Louisiana	102,246	179,000	57.1%
Maine	32,450	61,000	53.2%
Maryland	109,799	266,000	41.3%
Massachusetts	156,627	351,000	44.6%
Michigan	258,410	510,000	50.7%
Minnesota	129,852	256,000	50.7%

[1] "Veteran Population by Age, State of Residence and Regional Office, By Period of Service", Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, DC, September 1978

Table 30: (Continued)

Location of Training	Number of Veteran Trainees	Estimated Veteran Population [1]	Participation Rate
Mississippi	50,270	90,000	55.9%
Missouri	159,677	283,000	56.4%
Montana	23,825	43,000	54.5%
Nebraska	49,519	86,000	57.6%
Nevada	25,593	40,000	64.0%
New Hampshire	26,346	54,000	48.8%
New Jersey	144,032	415,000	34.7%
New Mexico	41,743	58,000	72.0%
New York	385,158	870,000	44.3%
North Carolina	171,094	271,000	63.1%
North Dakota	30,274	26,000	78.0%
Ohio	269,585	622,000	43.3%
Oklahoma	101,362	171,000	59.3%
Oregon	94,313	160,000	58.9%
Pennsylvania	279,764	678,000	41.3%
Rhode Island	34,490	61,000	56.5%
South Carolina	95,762	151,000	63.4%
South Dakota	23,412	29,000	80.7%
Tennessee	138,267	228,000	60.6%
Texas	395,351	695,000	56.9%
Utah	45,718	69,000	66.3%
Vermont	10,166	30,000	33.9%
Virginia	127,621	288,000	44.3%
Washington	155,179	271,000	57.3%
West Virginia	49,450	87,000	56.8%

Table 30: (Continued)

Location of Training	Number of Veteran Trainees	Estimated Veteran Population 1	Participation Rates
Wisconsin	127,118	254,000	50.0%
Wyoming	11,550	19,000	60.8%
U.S. TOTAL	6,476,421	12,122,000	53.4%

Table 31: Veteran GI Bill trainees by period of separation and location of training.

Location of Training	Total Post-Korean	Peacetime Post-Korean	%	Vietnam Era	%
Alabama	124,879	26,989	21.6	97,890	78.3
Alaska	9,927	2,043	20.6	7,884	79.4
Arizona	108,898	22,635	20.8	86,263	79.2
Arkansas	59,294	11,745	19.8	47,549	80.2
California	916,706	205,716	22.4	710,990	77.6
Colorado	117,266	24,129	20.6	93,137	79.4
Connecticut	74,709	16,563	22.2	58,146	78.8
Delaware	20,205	4,079	20.2	16,126	79.8
District of Columbia	47,876	11,173	23.3	36,703	76.7
Florida	281,468	53,495	19.0	227,973	81.0
Georgia	164,851	31,010	18.8	133,841	81.2
Hawaii	30,933	5,242	16.9	25,691	83.1
Idaho	24,607	5,152	20.9	19,455	79.1
Illinois	285,000	59,935	21.0	225,065	79.0
Indiana	143,081	30,616	21.4	112,465	78.6
Iowa	74,734	17,091	22.9	57,643	77.1

Table 31: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total Post-Korean	Peacetime Post-Korean	%	Vietnam Era	%
Kansas	61,208	11,893	19.4	49,315	80.6
Kentucky	84,871	16,922	19.9	67,949	80.1
Louisiana	102,246	20,979	20.5	81,267	79.5
Maine	32,450	6,870	21.2	25,580	78.8
Maryland	109,779	23,180	21.1	86,599	78.9
Massachusetts	156,627	40,641	25.9	115,986	74.1
Michigan	258,410	56,483	21.9	201,927	78.1
Minnesota	129,853	27,462	21.2	102,391	78.9
Mississippi	50,270	9,281	18.5	40,989	81.5
Missouri	159,677	33,272	20.8	126,405	79.2
Montana	23,825	4,656	19.5	19,169	80.5
Nebraska	49,519	10,201	20.6	39,318	79.4
Nevada	25,593	5,831	22.8	19,762	77.2
New Hampshire	26,346	5,920	22.5	20,426	77.5
New Jersey	144,032	34,937	24.3	109,095	75.7
New Mexico	41,743	8,230	19.7	33,513	80.3

Table 31: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total Post-Korean	Peacetime Post-Korean	%	Vietnam Era	%
New York	385,158	97,504	25.3	287,654	74.7
North Carolina	171,094	31,677	18.5	139,417	81.5
North Dakota	20,274	3,968	19.6	16,306	80.4
Ohio	269,585	56,071	20.8	213,514	79.2
Oklahoma	101,362	19,728	19.5	81,634	80.5
Oregon	94,313	19,356	20.5	74,957	79.5
Pennsylvania	279,764	63,395	22.7	216,369	77.3
Rhode Island	34,490	9,738	28.2	24,752	71.8
South Carolina	95,762	16,889	17.6	78,873	82.4
South Dakota	23,412	6,199	26.5	17,213	73.5
Tennessee	138,267	26,488	19.2	111,779	80.8
Texas	395,251	77,683	19.7	317,568	80.3
Utah	45,718	11,016	24.1	34,702	75.9
Vermont	10,166	2,072	20.4	8,094	79.6
Virginia	127,621	21,021	16.5	106,600	83.5
Washington	155,179	29,983	19.3	125,196	80.7

Table 31: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total Post-Korean	Peacetime Post-Korean	%	Vietnam Era	%
West Virginia	49,450	9,409	19.0	40,041	81.0
Wisconsin	127,118	28,750	22.6	98,368	77.4
Wyoming	11,554	2,164	18.7	9,390	81.3
Puerto Rico	42,479	13,381	31.5	29,098	68.5
U.S. TOTAL	6,476,421	1,377,482	21.3	5,098,939	78.7
GRAND TOTAL	6,537,145	1,394,576	21.3	5,142,569	78.7

Table 32: Post-Korea GI Bill trainees as of 9/30/78 who applied for training after separation from service and trained in IHL or other residence school by location and training.

Location of Training	Number of Trainees
Alabama	96,748
Alaska	5,207
Arizona	81,146
Arkansas	41,426
California	727,332
Colorado	80,895
Connecticut	45,509
Delaware	13,320
District of Columbia	35,094
Florida	202,001
Georgia	120,353
Hawaii	21,456
Idaho	14,881
Illinois	196,234
Indiana	81,506
Iowa	46,841
Kansas	40,546
Kentucky	58,067
Louisiana	66,132
Maine	20,463
Maryland	76,753
Massachusetts	122,245
Michigan	174,141
Minnesota	83,570
Mississippi	33,485
Missouri	111,000
Montana	14,416
Michigan	174,141
Minnesota	83,570
Mississippi	33,485
Missouri	111,000
Montana	14,416
Nebraska	17,658
Nevada	31,517
New Hampshire	17,155
New Jersey	95,422
New Mexico	28,607
New York	267,801
North Carolina	127,447
North Dakota	12,182
Ohio	167,305
Oklahoma	76,363
Oregon	67,239
Pennsylvania	158,923
Rhode Island	27,187
South Carolina	70,199
South Dakota	15,743
Tennessee	96,237
Texas	283,713
Utah	31,244
Vermont	4,861
Virginia	80,843
Washington	108,653
West Virginia	30,538
Wisconsin	76,284
Wyoming	6,412
Puerto Rico	38,478
U.S. Total	4,510,300
Grand Total	4,562,895

Table 33: Veteran GI Bill trainees as of 9/30/78 who applied for training after separation from service and trained in IHL or other residence shools by type of training, training time and public/private status of facility.

Training Time and Ownership Status	Total All Schools	Institutions Of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools
Total	4,562,895 (100.0)	3,621,952 (100.0)	940,943 (100.0)
Full Time Total	2,552,894 (100.0)	1,926,096 (100.0)	626,798 (100.0)
Total Public	3,333,549 (73.1)	2,854,100 (78.8)	479,449 (51.0)
Public Full Time	1,835,409 (71.9)	1,490,760 (22.6)	344,649 (45.0)
Total Private	1,229,145 (26.9)	767,651 (21.2)	461,494 (49.0)
Private Full Time	717,284 (28.1)	435,135 (22.6)	282,149 (45.0)

Table 34: Post Korea GI Bill trainees as of 9/30/78 who applied for training after separation from service and trained in IHL or other residence schools by residence at the time of application.

RESIDENCE AT TIME OF APPLICATION	NO. OF TRAINEES
Alabama	92,599
Alaska	5,368
Arizona	73,524
Arkansas	42,551
California	727,592
Colorado	74,944
Connecticut	48,071
Delaware	13,026
District of Columbia	38,226
Florida	191,143
Georgia	116,748
Hawaii	22,332
Idaho	15,658
Illinois	196,717
Indiana	76,527
Iowa	48,192
Kansas	44,722
Kentucky	57,624
Louisiana	67,976
Maine	21,263
Maryland	81,816
Massachusetts	121,901
Michigan	177,128
Minnesota	83,714
Mississippi	34,603
Missouri	104,112
Montana	14,827
Nebraska	31,597
Nevada	15,810
New Hampshire	16,628
New Jersey	104,665
New Mexico	29,536
New York	284,685
North Carolina	126,511
North Dakota	13,308
Ohio	171,412
Oklahoma	72,679
Oregon	60,776
Pennsylvania	168,466
Rhode Island	26,583
South Carolina	71,380
South Dakota	16,408
Tennessee	93,552
Texas	278,024
Utah	28,425

Table J4: (Continued)

RESIDENCE AT TIME OF APPLICATION	NO. OF TRAINEES
Vermont	5,115
Virginia	90,932
Washington	109,071
West Virginia	30,422
Wisconsin	76,988
Wyoming	6,910
Puerto Rico	26,542
U.S. Total	4,522,827
Grand Total	4,562,865

Table 35: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied for training after separation from service and who trained in IHLs or other ORS by type of training and residence at time of application.

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL ALL SCHOOLS	INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING	OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS
Alabama	92,599	60,821	31,778
Alaska	5,368	4,518	850
Arizona	73,524	65,466	8,058
Arkansas	42,551	23,759	18,792
California	727,592	649,016	78,576
Colorado	74,944	61,853	13,091
Connecticut	48,071	40,151	7,920
Delaware	13,026	10,837	2.189
District of Columbia	38,226	26,168	12,058
Florida	191,143	145,089	46,054
Georgia	116,748	66,405	50,343
Hawaii	22,332	19,202	3,130
Idaho	15,658	14,006	1,652
Illinois	196,717	163,329	33,388
Indiana	76,527	57,194	19,333
Iowa	48,192	32,477	15,715
Kansas	44,722	35,087	9,635
Kentucky	57,6	43,989	13,635
Louisiana	67,976	44,373	23,603
Maine	21,263	15,611	5,652

Table 35: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL ALL SCHOOLS	INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING	OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS
Maryland	81,816	66,981	14,835
Massachusettes	121,901	104,327	17,574
Michigan	177,128	148,049	29,079
Minnesota	83,714	53,372	30,342
Mississippi	34,603	24,319	10,284
Missouri	104,112	77,891	26,221
Montana	14,827	11,396	3,431
Nebraska	31,597	23,165	8,432
Nevada	15,810	12,258	3,552
New Hampshire	16,628	14,699	1,929
New Jersey	104,665	83,241	21,424
New Mexico	29,536	21,653	7,883
New York	284,685	238,336	46,349
North Carolina	126,511	91,841	34,710
North Dakota	13,308	9,194	4,114
Ohio	171,412	135,222	36,190
Oklahoma	72,679	55,272	17,407
Oregon	60,776	53,583	7,183
Pennsylvania	168,466	123,528	44,938
Rhode Island	26,583	22,865	3,718
South Carolina	71,380	46,924	24,456
South Dakota	16,408	12,237	4,171
Tennessee	93,552	65,648	27,904
Texas	278,024	231,836	46,188
Utah	28,425	26,382	2,043

Table 35: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL ALL SCHOOLS	INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING	OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS
Vermont	5,115	4,369	746
Virginia	90,932	76,660	14,272
Washington	109,071	90,406	18,665
West Virginia	30,422	23,169	7,253
Wisconsin	76,988	58,859	18,129
Wyoming	6,910	6,185	725
Puerto Rico	26,542	16,320	10,222
U.S. Total	4,522,787	3,593,218	929,599
GRAND TOTAL	4,562,895	3,521,852	940,943

Table 36: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied for training prior to separation from service and trained in an Institution of Higher Learning.

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	TOTAL PUBLIC	TOTAL PRIVATE	FULL TIME	PUBLIC FULL TIME	PRIVATE FULL TIME
Alabama	6,622	5,852	770	4,158	3,565	593
Alaska	563	538	25	284	273	11
Arizona	7,918	7,425	493	4,086	3,688	398
Arkansas	2,657	2,222	435	1,900	1,515	385
California	56,731	49,908	6,823	28,395	24,418	3,977
Colorado	7,514	6,679	835	4,839	4,182	657
Connecticut	2,657	1,717	940	1,335	880	455
Delaware	874	722	152	461	408	53
District of Columbia	3,462	517	2,945	1,606	302	1,304
Florida	15,764	12,614	3,150	8,574	6,587	1,987
Georgia	6,477	5,214	1,247	3,839	2,856	967
Hawaii	2,108	1,844	264	1,294	1,128	166
Idaho	1,449	1,349	100	1,078	996	82
Illinois	12,676	10,462	2,214	6,739	5,354	1,385
Indiana	4,735	3,947	788	2,847	2,324	523

Table 36: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	TOTAL PUBLIC	TOTAL PRIVATE	FULL TIME	PUBLIC FULL TIME	PRIVATE FULL TIME
Iowa	2,681	1,939	742	1,926	1,434	492
Kansas	3,781	3,436	345	2,494	2,211	283
Kentucky	3,743	2,687	1,056	2,688	1,774	894
Louisiana	4,435	3,935	500	2,947	2,599	348
Maine	1,257	895	362	790	521	269
Maryland	6,123	5,260	857	2,786	2,337	443
Massachusetts	7,037	3,527	3,510	4,078	2,021	2,057
Michigan	10,289	8,996	1,293	5,638	4,939	699
Minnesota	4,074	3,512	562	2,895	2,392	503
Mississippi	2,675	2,367	308	1,809	1,572	237
Missouri	7,440	5,620	1,820	4,696	3,366	1,330
Montana	885	793	92	740	679	61
Nebraska	2,711	2,272	439	1,641	1,355	286
Nevada	1,523	1,494	29	748	728	20
New Hampshire	1,488	664	824	917	357	560
New Jersey	4,512	3,560	952	2,258	1,742	516

Table 36: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	TOTAL PUBLIC	TOTAL PRIVATE	FULL TIME	PUBLIC FULL TIME	PRIVATE FULL TIME
New Mexico	2,520	2,128	392	1,553	1,486	267
New York	14,092	7,552	6,540	8,218	4,433	3,785
North Carolina	7,880	6,351	1,529	5,226	3,890	1,336
North Dakota	955	910	45	827	784	43
Ohio	10,500	7,857	2,643	6,074	4,136	1,938
Oklahoma	6,300	5,626	674	3,867	3,395	472
Oregon	5,085	4,716	369	3,452	3,166	286
Pennsylvania	7,851	3,970	3,881	4,963	2,512	2,451
Rhode Island	1,309	546	763	526	296	230
South Carolina	5,065	4,232	833	3,114	2,592	522
South Dakota	954	594	360	801	488	313
Tennessee	6,424	4,879	1,545	4,251	2,938	1,313
Texas	27,546	24,495	3,051	15,034	12,933	2,101
Utah	3,415	2,732	683	2,330	1,822	508
Vermont	373	270	103	241	181	60

Table 36: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	TOTAL PUBLIC	TOTAL PRIVATE	FULL TIME	PUBLIC FULL TIME	PRIVATE FULL TIME
Virginia	8,717	7,600	1,098	4,346	3,638	693
Washington	9,448	8,340	1,108	6,733	5,935	798
West Virginia	1,920	1,446	474	1,344	932	412
Wisconsin	4,393	3,891	502	2,778	2,472	306
Wyoming	660	660	0	480	480	0
Puerto Rico	1,957	341	1,616	1,643	273	1,370
U.S. TOTAL	322,268	260,762	61,465	186,824	147,012	39,775
GRAND TOTAL	325,333	261,483	63,804	189,412	147,528	41,842

Table 37: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied for training prior to seperation from service and trained in other residence schools.

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	TOTAL PUBLIC	TOTAL PRIVATE	FULL TIME	PUBLIC FULL TIME	PRIVATE FULL TIME
Alabama	2,623	2,346	277	1,692	1,526	166
Alaska	71	18	53	61	12	49
Arizona	817	165	652	620	143	477
Arkansas	1,369	1,209	160	1,239	1,140	99
California	5,781	2,940	2,841	3,979	2,017	1,962
Colorado	1,535	453	1,082	913	278	635
Connecticut	474	155	319	304	118	186
Delaware	301	97	204	241	77	164
District of Columbia	377	213	164	249	148	101
Florida	5,093	3,261	1,832	3,856	2,227	1,629
Georgia	3,907	2,854	1,053	2,695	1,897	798
Hawaii	285	38	247	159	33	126
Idaho	143	107	36	137	101	36

Table 37: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	TOTAL PUBLIC	TOTAL PRIVATE	FULL TIME	PUBLIC FULL TIME	PRIVATE FULL TIME
Illinois	1,735	515	1,220	1,212	446	766
Indiana	1,408	674	734	932	435	497
Iowa	896	809	87	802	750	52
Kansas	682	453	229	544	377	167
Kentucky	1,182	1,022	160	918	855	63
Louisiana	1,951	1,333	618	1,622	1,149	473
Maine	325	291	34	287	261	26
Maryland	956	280	676	632	179	453
Massachusetts	945	167	778	563	127	436
Michigan	1,623	822	741	1,094	582	512
Minnesota	2,391	1,852	539	2,236	1,821	415
Mississippi	906	844	62	818	774	44
Missouri	2,179	842	1,337	1,473	634	839
Montana	291	244	47	275	236	39
Nebraska	387	179	208	325	160	165
Nevada	356	64	292	223	44	179

Table 37: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	TOTAL PUBLIC	TOTAL PRIVATE	FULL TIME	PUBLIC FULL TIME	PRIVATE FULL TIME
New Hampshire	73	43	30	53	38	15
New Jersey	1,007	205	802	743	147	596
New Mexico	733	610	123	649	585	64
New York	2,493	1,026	1,467	1,674	569	1,105
North Carolina	2,757	2,593	164	1,653	1,544	109
North Dakaota	192	154	38	180	147	33
Ohio	2,422	1,005	1,417	1,729	774	955
Oklahoma	1,337	644	693	1,049	565	484
Oregon	433	182	251	332	146	186
Pennsylvania	2,476	529	1,947	1,925	464	1,461
Rhode Island	342	67	275	208	56	152
South Carolina	1,948	1,797	151	1,147	1,045	102
South Dakota	176	161	15	172	158	14
Tennessee	2,166	1,697	469	1,869	1,552	317
Texas	4,036	1,879	2,157	2,705	1,361	1,344
Utah	156	125	31	129	104	25

Table 37: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	TOTAL PUBLIC	TOTAL PRIVATE	FULL TIME	PUBLIC FULL TIME	PRIVATE FULL TIME
Vermont	43	35	8	39	31	8
Virginia	1,345	718	627	905	504	401
Washington	1,696	1,125	571	1,405	1,018	387
West Virginia	454	400	54	380	330	50
Wisconsin	1,271	1,042	229	984	826	158
Wyoming	43	26	17	39	24	15
Puerto Rico	485	129	356	329	81	248
U.S. TOTAL	68,588	40,370	28,218	50,070	30,535	19,535
GRAND TOTAL	69,227	40,645	28,582	50,479	30,690	19,789

Table 38: Post-Korean GI Bill trainees as of 9/30/78 by current training status and location of training.

Location of Training	In Training	%	Terminated	%	Total
Alabama	14,071	11.3	110,808	88.7	124,879
Alaska	290	2.9	9,637	97.1	9,927
Arizona	14,073	12.9	94,825	87.1	108,898
Arkansas	6,816	11.5	52,478	88.5	59,294
California	68,576	7.5	848,130	92.8	916,706
Colorado	9,851	8.4	107,415	91.6	117,266
Connecticut	5,425	7.3	69,284	92.7	74,709
Delaware	1,273	6.3	18,932	93.7	20,205
District of Columbia	2,694	5.6	45,182	94.4	47,876
Florida	25,775	9.2	255,693	90.8	281,468
Georgia	12,167	7.4	152,684	92.6	164,851
Hawaii	4,137	13.4	26,796	86.6	30,933
Idaho	2,257	9.2	22,350	90.8	24,607
Illinois	18,902	6.6	266,098	93.4	285,000
Indiana	9,348	6.5	133,733	93.5	143,081
Iowa	5,332	7.1	69,402	92.9	74,734
Kansas	6,403	10.5	54,805	89.5	61,208
Kentucky	8,136	9.6	76,735	90.4	84,871
Louisiana	7,977	7.8	94,269	92.2	102,246
Maine	2,673	8.2	29,777	91.8	32,450
Maryland	9,291	8.5	100,488	91.5	109,779
Massachusetts	12,202	7.8	144,425	92.2	156,627
Michigan	12,724	4.9	245,686	95.1	258,410
Minnesota	8,353	6.4	121,500	93.6	129,853

Table 38 (Continued)

Location of Training	In Training	%	Terminated	%	Total
Mississippi	5,053	10.1	45,217	89.9	50,270
Missouri	13,554	8.5	146,123	91.5	159,677
Montana	1,233	5.2	22,592	94.8	23,825
Nebraska	4,657	9.4	44,862	90.6	49,519
Nevada	2,504	9.8	23,089	90.2	25,593
New Hampshire	2,405	9.1	23,941	90.9	26,346
New Jersey	8,795	6.1	135,237	93.9	144,032
New Mexico	4,733	11.3	37,010	88.7	41,743
New York	19,160	5.0	365,998	95.0	385,158
North Carolina	15,898	9.3	155,196	90.7	171,094
North Dakota	1,785	8.8	18,489	91.2	20,274
Ohio	13,524	5.0	256,071	95.0	269,585
Oklahoma	11,449	11.3	89,913	88.7	101,362
Oregon	5,813	6.2	88,500	93.8	94,313
Pennsylvania	16,447	5.9	263,317	94.1	279,764
Rhode Island	3,172	9.2	31,318	90.8	34,490
South Carolina	12,622	13.2	83,140	86.8	95,762
South Dakota	1,770	7.6	21,642	92.4	23,412
Tennessee	11,332	8.2	126,935	91.8	138,267
Texas	43,212	10.9	352,039	89.1	395,251
Utah	3,608	7.9	42,110	92.1	45,718
Vermont	517	5.1	9,649	94.9	10,166
Virginia	10,466	8.2	117,155	91.8	127,621
Washington	11,785	7.6	143,394	92.4	155,179
West Virginia	4,556	9.2	44,894	90.8	49,450

Table 38: (Continued)

Location of Training	In Training	%	Terminated	%	Total
Wisconsin	10,116	8.0	117,002	92.0	127,118
Wyoming	958	8.3	10,596	91.7	11,554
Puerto Rico	3,974	9.4	38,505	90.6	42,479
U.S. Total	509,860	7.9	5,966,561	92.1	6,476,421
Grand Total	516,408	7.9	6,020,737	92.1	6,537,145

Table 39: Veteran GI Bill trainees by type of training and current training status: Total Post-Korean period.

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL		INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING		OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS	
	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED
Alabama	14,071	110,808	9,363	62,224	4,706	31,375
Alaska	290	9,637	251	4,821	39	2,528
Arizona	14,073	94,825	13,540	67,225	531	10,797
Arkansas	6,816	5,2478	4,487	20,803	2,326	19,403
California	68,576	848,130	66,876	641,766	1,690	101,225
Colorado	9,851	107,415	8,912	64,696	935	19,378
Connecticut	5,425	69,284	5,159	34,832	259	10,584
Delaware	1,273	18,932	1,222	10,243	51	3,541
Distric of Columbia	2,694	45,182	2,573	28,156	121	8,090
Florida	25,775	225,693	21,145	144,624	4,629	60,522
Georgia	12,167	152,632	7,438	62,783	4,718	59,360
Hawaii	4,137	26,796	3,948	16,651	188	3,605
Idaho	2,257	22,360	2,191	12,966	65	1,893
Illinois	18,902	266,098	18,262	157,038	626	39,395
Indiana	9,348	133,733	8,506	52,891	840	27,751
Iowa	5,332	69,402	4,029	29,695	1,303	16,990
Kansas	6,403	54,805	5,780	30,825	622	10,495

Table 35: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL		INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING		OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS	
	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED
Kentucky	8,136	76,735	6,561	42,080	1,572	13,700
Louisiana	7,977	94,269	5,909	41,585	2,055	24,854
Maine	2,673	29,777	2,342	14,007	327	5,899
Maryland	9,291	100,488	8,636	61,619	653	14,896
Massachusetts	12,202	144,425	11,645	100,710	556	19,363
Michigan	12,724	245,686	12,110	146,137	612	31,623
Minnesota	8,353	121,500	4,924	51,484	3,428	33,441
Mississippi	5,053	45,217	4,032	22,316	1,021	10,671
Missouri	13,554	146,123	11,443	79,136	2,102	30,396
Montana	1,233	22,592	950	11,035	281	4,190
Nebraska	4,657	44,862	4,009	21,952	648	9,450
Nevada	2,504	23,089	2,381	12,511	123	5,563
New Hampshire	2,405	23,941	2,370	14,982	31	1,685
New Jersey	8,795	135,237	8,350	60,510	444	26,567
New Mexico	4,733	37,010	4,035	19,409	698	8,680
New York	19,160	365,998	18,197	221,104	957	47,736
North Carolina	15,898	155,196	13,141	87,456	2,752	36,792

Table 39: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL		INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING		OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS	
	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED
North Dakota	1,785	18,489	1,387	7,867	396	4,218
Ohio	13,514	256,071	12,511	131,161	997	40,863
Oklahoma	11,449	89,913	10,555	52,228	893	23,115
Oregon	5,813	88,500	5,577	59,283	235	10,849
Pennsylvania	16,447	263,317	14,362	109,622	2,076	47,016
Rhode Island	3,172	31,318	2,957	21,540	214	4,463
South Carolina	12,624	83,140	10,217	41,196	2,402	24,819
South Dakota	1,770	21,642	1,395	11,630	374	3,987
Tennessee	11,332	126,935	8,643	[illegible]6,679	2,689	28,971
Texas	43,212	352,039	40,957	224,487	2,348	59,122
Utah	3,608	42,110	3,539	29,367	68	2,605
Vermont	517	9,649	503	4,255	14	818
Virginia	10,466	117,155	9,578	66,832	886	15,600
Washington	11,785	143,394	10,555	89,717	1,225	23,528
West Virginia	4,556	44,893	4,197	21,787	359	7,042
Wisconsin	10,116	117,002	8,886	54,000	1,218	20,268
Wyoming	958	10,596	932	5,635	25	795

Table 39: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL		INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING		OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS	
	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED	IN TRAINING	TERMINATED
Puerto Rico	3,974	38,505	3,599	22,203	375	14,858
U.S. TOTAL	509,860	5,966,559	451,368	3,455,558	58,327	1,070,558
GRAND TOTAL	516,408	6,020,737	457,530	3,489,945	58,713	1,086,078

Table 40: Veteran GI Bill trainees by percent usage of entitlement and location of training: Total Post-Korean period

Location of Training	Total	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+	*Less than 2 Months
Alabama	124,879	42,657	25,337	23,274	17,839	15,772	18,469
Alaska	9,927	6,130	1,745	961	663	587	3,578
Arizona	108,898	44,941	22,656	17,630	12,192	10,759	19,862
Arkansas	59,294	22,820	11,295	8,860	8,187	8,132	11,172
California	914,706	356,936	186,528	151,772	116,992	105,478	153,566
Colorado	117,266	54,297	22,456	16,903	12,825	10,695	30,155
Connecticut	74,709	35,631	13,290	11,285	7,867	6,636	20,975
Delaware	20,205	11,691	3,612	2,351	1,488	1,063	7,412
District of Columbia	47,876	17,077	10,392	7,299	6,237	6,871	6,986
Florida	281,468	128,037	56,540	41,854	29,595	25,442	67,596
Georgia	164,851	70,941	34,053	26,411	18,506	14,940	37,571
Hawaii	30,933	11,658	5,909	4,933	3,920	4,815	5,672
Idaho	24,607	12,159	4,622	3,014	2,468	2,344	7,433
Illinois	285,000	138,512	50,333	38,513	29,435	28,207	77,368
Indiana	143,081	81,640	21,077	16,196	13,483	10,685	57,665
Iowa	74,734	35,458	12,705	9,902	8,558	8,111	22,415
Kansas	61,208	28,958	11,199	8,606	6,199	6,246	15,462
Kentucky	84,871	40,585	15,520	12,739	8,559	7,468	23,095
Louisiana	102,241	40,958	20,332	16,049	12,586	12,321	20,396
Maine	32,450	16,234	5,911	4,502	3,321	2,482	10,046

*These figures are included under the 0-25% column for total count.

Table 40 (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+	*Less than 2 Months
Maryland	109,779	55,852	21,147	15,380	10,364	7,309	29,409
Massachusetts	156,627	69,336	33,181	23,092	16,957	14,061	33,994
Michigan	258,410	133,926	44,658	33,582	24,399	21,845	78,339
Minnesota	129,853	52,310	25,354	20,654	15,629	15,906	28,802
Mississippi	50,270	21,614	10,543	7,999	5,522	4,592	9,922
Missouri	159,677	73,673	31,795	21,803	16,974	15,433	39,804
Montana	23,825	10,721	4,275	3,503	2,951	2,375	5,567
Nebraska	49,519	19,519	9,832	7,782	6,378	6,008	9,759
Nevada	25,593	14,228	4,332	3,076	2,180	1,777	7,802
New Hampshire	26,346	12,180	5,138	4,260	2,897	1,871	6,826
New Jersey	144,032	76,519	24,746	18,797	14,234	9,646	45,646
New Mexico	41,743	18,354	8,066	5,772	4,799	4,752	9,869
New York	835,158	180,941	73,670	55,534	41,056	33,597	95,980
North Carolina	171,094	63,561	34,352	30,387	23,262	19,631	32,497
North Dakota	20,274	7,621	3,934	3,539	2,608	2,572	4,100
Ohio	269,585	148,840	42,234	34,155	24,283	20,113	90,742
Oaklahoma	101,362	42,107	20,374	15,391	11,924	11,566	20,180
Oregon	94,312	41,494	17,445	14,284	11,072	10,017	21,018
Pennsylvania	279,764	152,570	46,281	34,334	25,469	21,110	97,323

*These figures are included under the 0-25% column for total count.

Table 40 (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+	*Less than 2 Months
Rhode Island	34,490	13,956	7,686	5,729	4,168	2,951	6,134
South Carolina	95,762	39,596	19,280	15,707	11,673	9,506	21,009
South Dakota	23,412	10,344	4,244	3,366	3,149	2,309	5,819
Tennessee	148,267	57,510	27,464	21,495	16,977	14,281	29,837
Texas	395,251	180,464	74,117	58,450	42,951	39,278	91,742
Utah	45,718	18,980	8,254	6,716	5,856	5,912	10,457
Vermont	10,166	4,820	1,827	1,434	1,108	977	3,093
Virginia	127,621	66,057	23,499	16,895	11,443	9,727	36,198
Washington	155,179	60,819	10,697	24,024	16,309	13,664	37,614
West Virginia	49,450	22,881	8,940	7,977	5,204	4,478	12,233
Wisconsin	127,118	63,041	19,808	16,673	13,328	14,268	40,201
Wyoming	11,554	5,372	2,219	1,701	1,124	1,120	2,980
Puerto Rico	42,479	10,513	7,893	7,013	7,347	7,513	4,662
U.S. Total	6,476,421	2,946,363	1,224,551	956,505	717,909	631,033	1,581,933
GRAND TOTAL	6,537,000	2,962,387	1,234,993	966,065	727,761	645,794	1,589,799

*These figures are included under the 0-25% column for total count.

Table 41: Veteran GI Bill trainees by percent usage of entitlement and location of training: Vietnam era.

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+%	* Less Than 2 Months
Alabama	97,890	31,922	20,633	19,167	14,414	12,254	12,237
Alaska	7,884	4,682	1,487	815	546	513	2,421
Arizona	86,263	33.719	18,537	14,698	10,696	8,613	13.491
Arkansas	47,549	17,911	9,609	7,540	6,400	6,089	7,989
California	710,990	265,369	146,823	123,252	93,873	82,673	103,999
Colorado	93,137	40,627	18,635	14,320	10,733	8,832	20,448
Connecticut	58,146	25,469	10,774	9,506	6,730	5,667	14,252
Delaware	16,126	9,094	2,848	2,006	1,300	878	5,621
District of Columbia	36,703	12,316	8,105	5,839	4,966	5,477	4,817
Florida	227,973	99,827	47,003	35,566	24,737	20,840	49.380
Georgia	133,841	54,757	28,717	22,733	15,431	12,203	27,094
Hawaii	25,691	9,216	4,961	4,274	3,339	4,205	4.226
Idaho	19.455	8,838	3,944	2.587	2,135	1,954	4,796
Illinois	225,065	102,517	41,010	32,481	25,164	23,893	53,505
Indiana	112,465	61,012	17,546	13.982	11.238	8,787	41,205
Iowa	57,643	25,706	10,697	8,419	6,822	5,990	14,768
Kansas	49,315	21,590	9,487	7,468	5,421	5,352	10,199

*These figures are included under the 0-25% column for total count.

Table 41: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+%	*Less Than 2 Months
Kentucky	67,949	30,966	12,613	10.829	7,374	6,167	16,524
Louisiana	81,267	30,701	16,889	13,457	10,311	9,909	13.550
Maine	26,580	11,690	6,003	3,931	2,918	2,038	6.721
Maryland	86,599	41,897	17,284	12,848	8,735	6,108	20,393
Massachusetts	115,986	47,854	24,559	18,486	13,760	11,327	22,725
Michigan	201,927	100,362	35,865	27,767	20,263	17,670	55,538
Minnesota	102,391	37,404	21,391	17,844	13,164	12,588	18,013
Mississippi	40,989	16,761	8,949	6,915	4,637	3,727	6,881
Missouri	126,405	55,756	25,363	18,294	14,337	12.655	28,531
Montana	19,169	7,938	3,627	3,047	2,521	2,036	3,575
Nebraska	39,318	14,558	8,407	6,753	5,080	4,520	6,300
Nevada	19,762	10,425	3,573	2,557	1,758	1,449	5,111
New Hampshire	20,426	8,710	4,117	3,571	2,492	1,536	4,615
New Jersey	109,095	54,701	19,611	15,312	11,750	7,721	31,138
New Mexico	33,513	13,686	6,856	4,928	4,032	4,011	6,540
New York	287,654	127,147	56,391	44,386	32,841	26,889	64,098
North Carolina	139,417	49,169	28,159	25,960	19,785	16,344	23,501

*These figures are included under the 0-25% column for total count.

Table 41: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+%	* Less Than 2 Months
North Dakota	16,306	5,680	3,307	3,036	2,171	2,032	2,642
Ohio	213,514	111,348	34,822	29,395	20,900	17,049	63,376
Oklahoma	81,634	32,418	16,925	13,006	9,890	9,395	14,305
Oregon	74,957	31,317	14,262	11,923	9,213	8,241	14,573
Pennsylvania	216,369	109,465	38,092	29,103	21,754	17,955	65,857
Rhode Isalnd	24,752	9,859	5,120	4,233	3,385	2,155	4,239
South Carolina	78,873	30,703	16,059	13,782	10,187	8,142	14,986
South Dakota	17,213	6,991	3,309	2,779	2,432	1,702	3,513
Tennessee	111,779	44,185	22,507	18,176	14,376	12,535	21,217
Texas	317,568	137,610	61,752	49,750	36,165	32,291	63,762
Utah	34,702	13,305	6,586	5,464	4,727	4,620	6,397
Vermont	8,094	3 516	1,543	1,219	971	845	2,091
Virginia	106,600	52,123	20,580	14,991	10,200	8,706	26.574
Washington	125,196	53,485	25,766	20,558	13,822	11,565	25,860
West Virginia	40,041	11,350	7,467	7,008	4,507	3,709	8.565
Wisconsin	98,368	45,607	16,276	13,961	11.033	11,491	27,080
Wyoming	9,390	4,044	1,931	1,484	960	953	1,991

*These figures are included under the 0-25% column for total count.

Table 41: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+%	*Less Than 2 months
Puerto Rico	29,098	7,334	5,587	4,975	4,803	6,199	3,001
U.S. TOTAL	5,098,939	2,193,363	995,033	801,303	596,396	512,844	1,091,313
GRAND TOTAL	5,142,569	2,204,360	1,002,738	808,421	603,190	523,215	1,096,518

*These figures are included under the 0-25% column for total count.

Table 42: Veteran GI Bill trainees by percent usage of entitlement and location of training: Peacetime period.

Location of Training	Total	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+	*Less than 2 Months
Alabama	26,909	10,665	5,274	4,107	3,425	3,518	6,232
Alaska	2,043	1,448	258	146	117	74	1,158
Arizona	22,635	11,222	4,119	2,932	2,216	2,146	6,371
Arkansas	11,745	4,909	1,606	1,320	1,787	2,043	3,183
California	205,716	91,567	39,705	28,520	23,119	22,805	49,567
Colorado	24,129	13,770	3,821	2,583	2,092	1,863	9,707
Connecticut	16,563	10,162	2,516	1,779	1,137	969	6,723
Delaware	4,079	2,597	764	345	188	185	1,791
District of Columbia	11,173	4,761	2,287	1,460	1,271	1,394	2,168
Florida	53,495	28,210	9,537	6,288	4,858	4,602	18,216
Georgia	31,010	16,184	5,336	3,678	3,075	2,737	10,477
Hawaii	5,424	2,442	948	659	581	610	1,446
Idaho	5,152	3,321	678	427	333	393	2,637
Illinois	59,935	35,995	9,323	6,032	4,271	4,314	23,863
Indiana	30,616	20,628	3,531	2,314	2,245	1,898	16,460
Iowa	17,091	9,752	2,008	1,483	1,736	2,112	7,647
Kansas	11,893	7,368	1,712	1,141	778	894	5,263
Kentucky	16,922	9,619	2,907	1,910	1,185	1,301	6,571
Louisiana	20,979	10,257	3,443	2,592	2,275	2,412	6,846

*These figures are included under the 0-25% column for total count.

Table 42 (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+	*Less than 2 Months
Maine	6,870	4,544	908	571	403	444	3,325
Maryland	23,180	13,955	3,863	2,532	1,629	1,201	9,016
Massachusetts	40,641	21,482	8,622	4,606	3,197	2,734	11,269
Michigan	56,483	33,564	8,793	5,815	4,136	4,175	22,801
Minnesota	27,462	14,906	3,963	2,810	2,465	3,318	10,789
Mississippi	9,281	4,853	1,594	1,084	885	865	3,041
Missouri	33,272	17,916	6,432	3,509	2,637	2,778	11,273
Montana	4,656	2,783	648	456	430	339	1,992
Nebraska	10,201	4,961	1,425	1,029	1,298	1,488	3,459
Nevada	5,831	3,803	759	519	422	328	2,691
New Hampshire	5,920	3,470	1,021	689	405	335	2,211
New Jersey	34,927	21,818	5,135	3,485	2,574	1,925	14,508
New Mexico	8,230	4,668	1,210	844	767	741	3,329
New York	97,504	53,794	17,279	11,148	8,215	7,068	31,882
North Carolina	31,677	14,392	6,094	4,427	3,477	3,287	8,996
North Dakota	3,968	1,941	547	503	437	540	1,458
Ohio	56,071	37,492	7,412	4,720	3,383	3,064	27,366
Oaklahoma	19,728	9,689	3,449	2,385	2,034	2,171	5,875
Oregon	19,356	10,177	3,183	2,361	1,859	1,776	6,445

*These figures are included under the 0-25% column for total count.

Table 42: (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	0-25%	26-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100+	*Less than 2 Months
Pennsylvania	63,396	43,105	8,189	5,231	3,715	3,155	31,466
Rhode Island	9,738	4,097	2,566	1,496	783	796	1,895
South Carolina	16,889	8,893	3,221	1,925	1,486	1,364	6,023
South Dakota	6,199	3,353	395	587	717	607	2,306
Tennessee	26,488	13,325	4,957	3,319	2,601	2,286	8,620
Texas	77,683	42,854	12,365	8,700	6,786	6,987	27,980
Utah	11,016	5,675	1,668	1,252	1,129	1,292	4,060
Vermont	2,072	1,304	284	215	137	132	1,002
Virginia	21,021	13,934	2,919	1,904	1,243	1,021	9,624
Washington	29,984	7,334	4,941	3,466	2,487	1,989	11,814
West Virginia	9,409	5,501	1,473	969	697	769	3,668
Wisconsin	28,750	17,434	4,532	2,712	2,295	2,777	13,121
Wyoming	2,164	1,328	288	217	174	167	989
Puerto Rico	13,381	3,179	2,306	2,038	2,544	1,314	1,661
U.S. Total	1,377,482	753,000	229,518	155,202	121,573	118,189	490,620
GRAND TOTAL	1,394,575	757,527	232,255	157,644	124,571	122,579	493,281

*These figures are included under the 0-25% column for total count.

Table 43: Veteran GI Bill trainees by net entitlement, period of separation and location of training

Location of Training	Total	Peacetime		Vietnam Era	
		36 Months or more	Less than 36 months	36 months or more	Less than 36 months
Alabama	124,879	18,775	8,214	89,707	8,183
Alaska	9,927	1,640	403	7,453	431
Arizona	108,898	17,402	5,233	79,743	6,520
Arkansas	59,294	8,743	3,002	43,126	4,423
California	916,706	162,962	42,754	660,622	50,368
Colorado	117,266	18,830	5.299	86,283	6,854
Connecticut	74,709	13,250	3,313	54,174	3,972
Delaware	20,205	3,126	953	14,912	1,214
District of Columbia	47,876	9,031	2,142	34,523	2,180
Florida	281,468	40,428	13,067	209,068	18,905
Georgia	164,851	23,777	7,233	123,972	9,869
Hawaii	30,933	4,357	855	23,841	1,850
Idaho	24,607	3,900	1,252	17,707	1,748
Illinois	285,000	47,458	12,477	209.174	15,891
Indiana	143,081	23,797	6,819	104,303	8,162
Iowa	74,734	12,840	4,251	53,538	4,105
Kansas	61,208	9,236	2,657	44,842	4,473
Kentucky	84,871	12,698	4,224	62,431	5,518
Louisiana	102,246	16,025	4,954	74,753	6,514
Maine	32,450	5,055	1,815	23,652	1,928
Maryland	109,779	18,622	4,558	80,801	5,798
Massachusetts	156,627	31,092	9,549	108,176	7,810
Michigan	258,410	45,256	11,227	188,357	13,571
Minnesota	129,853	21,801	5,661	96,223	6,168

Table 43 (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	[illegible]		Vietnam Era	
		36 months or more	Less than 36 months	36 months or more	Less than 36 months
Mississippi	50,270	6,633	2,648	37,037	3,952
Missouri	159,677	25,915	7,357	117,064	9,341
Montana	23,825	3,710	946	17,836	1,333
Nebraska	49,515	781	2,332	36,670	2,648
Nevada	25,593	4,603	1,228	18,156	1,606
New Hampshire	26,346	4,287	1,633	18,981	1.445
New Jersey	144,032	27,780	7,157	100,648	8,447
New Mexico	41,743	6,488	1,742	30,633	2,880
New York	385,158	75,855	21,649	265,435	22,218
North Carolina	171,094	24,247	7,430	129,847	9,570
North Dakota	20,274	3,011	957	15,400	906
Ohio	269,585	44,445	11,626	197,913	15,601
Oklahoma	101,362	15,114	4,614	75,376	6,258
Oregon	94,313	15,725	3,631	69,425	5,532
Pennsylvania	279,764	51,421	11,974	202,302	14,007
Rhode Island	34,490	7,249	2,489	22,846	1,906
South Carolina	95,762	12,735	4,154	73,470	5,403
South Dakota	23,412	4,434	1,765	16,092	1,121
Tennessee	139,267	20,371	6,117	102,973	8,806
Texas	395,251	59,131	18,552	293,325	23,243
Utah	45,718	7,936	3,080	32,069	2,633
Vermont	10,166	1,621	451	7,542	552
Virginia	127,621	16,662	4,359	99,358	7,242
Washington	155,179	24,082	5,901	116,091	9,105
West Virginia	49,450	7,184	2,225	37,256	2,785

Table 43 (Continued)

Location of Training	Total	Peacetime		Vietnam era	
		36 months or more	Less than 36 months	36 months or more	Less than 36 months
Wisconsin	127,118	21,032	7,718	92,050	6,318
Wyoming	11,554	1,699	465	8,809	581
Puerto Rico	42,479	8,917	4,464	26,622	2,476
U.S. TOTAL	6,476,421	1,071,339	306,142	4,725,985	372,954
GRAND TOTAL	6,537,145	1,083,115	311,460	4,766,336	376,235

Table 44: Veteran GI Bill trainees by type of training and years between separation and entry into training: In training.

PERIOD BETWEEN SEPARATION AND TRAINING	TYPE OF TRAINING									
	TOTAL	COL. %	INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING	COL. %	OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS	COL. %	ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	COL. %	CORRESPONDENCE	COL. %
Before Separation	99,678	15.4	72,510 (72.7)	15.7	15,034 (15.1)	15.5	8,524 (8.6)	14.8	3,610 (3.6)	12.1
Within 1 year	275,200	42.6	210,837 (76.6)	45.7	33,675 (12.2)	34.6	2,173 (8.1)	38.4	8,515 (3.1)	28.6
One to 2 years	78,310	12.1	54,988 (70.2)	11.9	12,044 (15.4)	12.4	7,602 (9.7)	13.2	3,676 (4.7)	12.4
Two to 3 years	46,502	7.2	31,352 (67.4)	6.8	7,619 (16.4)	7.8	4,822 (10.4)	8.3	2,709 (5.8)	9.1
Three to 5 years	68,327	10.6	45,160 (66.1)	9.8	11,711 (17.1)	12.0	6,947 (10.2)	12.0	4,509 (6.6)	15.2
Five to 7 years	51,029	7.9	32,772 (64.2)	7.1	9,464 (18.5)	9.7	5,011 (9.8)	8.7	3,782 (7.4)	12.7
Seven to 8 years	15,146	2.3	8,646 (57.1)	1.9	3,425 (22.6)	3.5	1,649 (10.9)	2.9	1,426 (9.4)	4.8
Eight to 9 years	8,162	1.3	4,139 (50.7)	.9	2,201 (27.0)	2.3	815 (10.0)	1.4	1,007 (12.3)	3.4
Nine to 10 years	3,871	.6	1,054 (27.2)	.2	2,087 (53.9)	2.1	221 (5.7)	.4	509 (13.1)	1.7
TOTAL	646,225	100.0	461,458 (71.4)	100.0	97,260 (15.1)	100.0	57,764 (8.9)	100.0	29,743 (4.6)	100.0

Table 45: Veteran GI Bill trainees by type of training and years between separation and entry into training: Terminated.

PERIOD BETWEEN SEPARATION AND TRAINING	TYPE OF TRAINING									
	TOTAL	COL. %	INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING	COL. %	OTHER RESIDENCE SCHOOLS	COL. %	ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	COL. %	CORRESPONDENCE	Col. %
Before Separation	325,453 (5.5)	5.5	214,081 (65.8)	6.1	65,169 (16.6)	6.2	22,544 (6.9)	4.7	23,659 (7.3)	2.7
Within 1 year	1,919,466 (32.5)	32.5	1,300.297 (67.7)	37.2	288,359 (15.0)	27.4	183,178 (9.5)	38.4	147,632 (7.7)	16.7
One to 2 years	675,048 (11.4)	11.4	391,688 (58.0)	11.2	118.611 (17.6)	11.3	71,062 (10.5)	14.9	93,687 (13.9)	10.6
Two to 3 years	464,324 (7.9)	7.9	255,507 (55.0)	7.3	83,046 (17.9)	7.9	46,696 (10.1)	9.8	79,075 (17.0)	8.9
Three to 5 years	705,078 (11.9)	11.9	381,112 (54.1)	10.9	128,619 (18.2)	12.2	60,898 (8.6)	12.8	134,449 (19.1)	15.2
Five to 7 years	528,692 (8.9)	8.9	286,433 (54.2)	8.2	100.069 (18.9)	9.5	35,314 (6.7)	7.4	106,876 (20.2)	12.1
Seven to 8 years	215,362 (3.6)	3.6	118,884 (55.2)	3.4	41,137 (19.1)	3.9	11,508 (5.3)	2.4	43,833 (20.4)	4.9
Eight to 9 years	182.824 (3.1)	3.1	98,344 (53.8)	2.8	36,205 (19.8)	3.4	9,141 (5.0)	1.9	39,134 (21.4)	4.4
Nine to 10 years	891,279 (15.1)	15.1	446,644 (50.1)	12.8	191,691 (21.5)	18.2	35,615 (4.0)	7.5	217,329 (24.4)	24.5
TOTAL	5,907,526	100.0	3,492,990 (59.1)	100.0	1,052,906 (17.8)	100.0	475,956 (8.1)	100.0	885,674 (15.0)	100.0

Table 46: Veteran GI Bill trainees by location of training and years between separation and entry into training.

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
Alabama	125,048	9,326	41,680	12,865	9,044	14,465	11,018	4,302	3,611	18,737
Alaska	10,011	1,011	3,078	1,237	834	1,210	789	372	287	1,193
Arizona	109,180	9,053	37,106	12,157	8,056	12,022	9,242	3,615	2,992	14,937
Arkansas	59,404	4,411	20,045	6,646	4,473	6,876	5,084	1,955	1,683	8,231
California	919,336	63,751	317,367	102,033	67,748	101,487	78,066	31,584	26,403	130,895
Colorado	117,749	10,066	38,804	14,237	9,148	13,704	9,933	3,824	3,305	14,728
Connecticut	74,825	3,854	24,592	9,159	6,222	9,291	6,788	2,759	2,339	9,821
Delaware	20,275	1,395	5,676	2,251	1,602	2,685	2,002	767	658	3,239
District of Columbia	47,985	3,833	15,767	5,840	4,120	6,011	4,154	1,682	1,321	5,257

Table 46: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
Florida	282,225	22,727	96,818	31,126	21,494	32,344	24,653	9,699	7,986	35,378
Georgia	165,126	11,222	55,617	18,634	13,287	20,286	15,299	5,816	4,739	20,226
Hawaii	31,192	2,600	11,725	3,664	2,257	3,243	2,532	1,009	847	3,315
Idaho	24,673	1,847	9,036	2,972	1,867	2,634	1,824	716	619	3,158
Illinois	285,583	15,297	92,902	33,320	23,644	35,798	26,754	10,446	8,713	38,709
Indiana	143,392	7,477	43,490	17,334	12,359	18,834	13,805	5,434	4,513	20,146
Iowa	74,857	3,773	24,850	8,460	5,804	8,680	6,475	2,592	2,067	12,156
Kansas	61,398	4,442	23,928	6,991	4,600	6,348	4,731	1,857	1,545	6,956
Kentucky	85,079	5,221	26,247	9,882	6,881	11,043	8,225	3,182	2,617	11,781
Louisiana	102,435	7,134	37,714	11,534	7,798	11,483	8,160	3,170	2,773	12,669

Table 46: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
Maine	32,503	2,132	9,791	3,729	2,419	3,916	2,997	1,254	903	5,362
Maryland	110,087	7,706	35,667	13,110	9,007	13,419	10,219	4,068	3,326	13,565
Massachusetts	154,866	7,851	48,759	17,874	11,899	18,239	14,327	3,933	4,924	27,060
Michigan	258,951	12,721	79,341	30,209	21,873	33,801	25,288	9,941	7,879	37,898
Minnesota	130,032	6,974	50,144	16,109	9,847	13,826	9,727	3,954	3,178	16,273
Mississippi	50,389	4,004	17,901	5,472	3,707	5,689	4,139	1,600	1,389	6,488
Missouri	159,314	10,312	53,780	18,035	12,420	18,889	13,846	5,577	4,650	21,805
Montana	23,870	1,499	9,106	3,131	1,905	2,585	1,855	647	573	2,569
Nebraska	49,622	3,681	18,304	5,545	3,498	5,131	3,762	1,542	1,311	6,848
Nevada	25,674	2,040	7,434	2,768	1,894	3,091	2,442	984	868	4,153

Table 46: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New Hampshire	26,402	1,870	7,726	2,725	1,919	3,164	2,598	1,023	788	4,589
New Jersey	144,330	6,666	42,443	17,795	12,050	18,642	14,363	5,983	4,904	21,484
New Mexico	41,835	3,338	15,416	4,971	3,131	4,543	3,292	1,273	1,069	4,802
New York	385,990	18,374	118,902	44,457	30,615	46,918	36,423	15,281	12,845	62,175
North Carolina	171,416	10,726	57,447	18,573	12,957	20,715	15,281	6,022	4,611	24,511
North Dakota	20,314	1,295	8,343	2,439	1,448	1,950	1,332	539	481	2,487
Ohio	270,196	14,939	86,322	33,388	22,947	34,773	25,147	10,064	8,262	34,354
Oklahoma	101,633	7,800	37,743	11,137	7,457	11,153	8,290	3,340	2,697	12,016
Oregon	94,580	6,072	35,011	11,529	7,410	10,431	7,404	2,943	2,471	11,309
Pennsylvania	280,224	12,173	90,358	35,901	24,225	35,509	25,987	10,460	8,852	36,759
Rhode Island	34,541	1,809	9,328	3,694	2,477	3,971	3,193	1,358	1,151	7,560

Table 46: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
South Carolina	95,981	7,527	31,960	10,468	7,269	11,619	8,576	3,248	2,532	12,782
South Dakota	23,472	1,303	7,554	2,476	1,597	2,478	1,885	804	710	4,665
Tennessee	138,486	8,985	46,658	15,626	10,875	16,593	12,517	4,829	3,910	18,493
Texas	396,502	32,779	138,705	43,603	29,743	46,218	33,855	13,117	11,017	47,465
Utah	45,850	3,632	16,698	4,928	3,301	4,842	3,434	1,389	1,253	6,373
Vermont	10,184	586	3,479	1,217	805	1,197	895	364	328	1,313
Virginia	128,012	11,114	43,396	14,737	10,001	15,307	11,301	4,384	3,514	14,258
Washington	155,783	12,002	57,562	18,708	11,725	17,093	12,373	4,877	4,103	17,340
West Virginia	49,541	2,763	15,951	5,616	3,929	6,216	4,905	2,000	1,623	6,538
Wisconsin	127,351	6,570	44,935	14,926	9,859	14,637	10,727	4,231	3,569	17,897
Puerto Rico	42,559	2,447	10,726	4,556	3,078	5,116	4,135	1,737	1,545	9,219
U.S. Total	6,492,003	420,550 (6.5)	2,176,996 (33.5)	746,651 (11.5)	506,355 (7.8)	766,187 (11.8)	574,092 (8.8)	228,145 (3.5)	188,974 (2.9)	884,053 (13.6)
Grand Total	6,553,751	425,131 (6.5)	2,194,555 (33.5)	753,358 (11.5)	510,826 (7.8)	773,405 (11.8)	579,721 (8.8)	230,508 (3.5)	190,986 (1.7)	895,150 (13.7)

#1A
Mid Atlantic Region
Not High School Graduate

Table 47: Post-Korean GI Bill trainees as of 9/30/78 who applied for training after separation from service and trained in IHLs or other residence schools by location of training, prior educational experience, type of training, period between separation and entry into training: Regional data.

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	433	126	60	49	62	52	6	17	61
Middle Atlantic	50,657	12,118	5,573	4,394	7,201	5,892	2,443	2,213	10,823
East North Central	798	211	109	87	133	74	27	25	132
West North Central	174	70	18	21	24	13	3	3	22
South Atlantic	2,248	602	286	216	358	265	115	74	332
East South Central	210	67	33	22	33	24	4	9	18
West South Central	274	88	32	32	44	28	11	8	31
Mountain	327	99	41	31	56	40	16	6	38
Pacific	903	275	130	100	147	91	31	27	102
U.S. TOTAL	56,024	13,656	6,282	4,952	8,058	6,479	2,656	2,382	11,559

#18
Mid Atlantic Region
High School graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	4,651	2,443	634	353	435	294	122	76	304
Middle Atlantic	349,399	123,699	45,703	28,774	42,514	32,950	14,065	11,521	50,173
East North Central	6,558	3,190	992	543	733	417	167	108	408
West North Central	2,554	1,310	394	171	247	146	57	49	180
South Atlantic	16,058	7,188	2,332	1,391	1,947	1,230	460	347	1,163
East South Central	1,690	861	253	142	173	118	37	26	80
West South Central	2,801	1,410	410	238	301	183	52	58	149
Mountain	3,742	1,873	598	306	391	243	75	58	198
Pacific	6,632	3,201	1,018	601	763	477	155	108	309
U.S. TOTAL	394,085	145,165	52,334	32,519	47,504	36,058	15,284	12,351	52,964

#1C
Mid Atlantic Region
One or More Years of College

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	3,048	1,523	391	197	315	213	63	86	760
Middle Atlantic	102,610	41,385	11,692	7,939	11,853	9,311	4,120	3,490	12,890
East North Central	3,444	1,819	383	262	333	216	107	71	253
West North Central	1,010	545	123	67	86	66	28	24	71
South Atlantic	5,570	2,869	672	429	585	358	153	113	391
East South Central	775	412	100	67	80	39	21	15	41
West South Central	1,101	586	146	82	97	67	16	22	85
Mountain	1,454	778	192	119	158	71	31	29	76
Pacific	2,512	1,302	343	156	251	165	66	69	160
Other	589	279	52	55	63	54	16	18	52
U.S. TOTAL	122,113	51,498	14,024	9,373	13,821	10,560	4,621	3,937	14,279

#2A
New England
Not High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	20,651	3,132	1,643	1,393	2,702	2,569	1,163	895	7,154
Middle Atlantic	249	67	33	24	41	23	10	13	38
East North Central	90	27	11	10	17	8	2	3	12
West North Central	41	14	4	5	5	3	4	1	5
South Atlantic	405	126	54	37	48	54	22	9	55
East South Central	46	10	7	7	9	6	2	0	5
West South Central	64	14	5	10	10	9	3	5	8
Mountain	80	21	11	5	12	15	1	0	15
Pacific	217	73	30	20	39	25	7	6	17
U.S. TOTAL	21,843	3,484	1,798	1,511	2,883	2,712	1,214	392	7,309

#28
New England
High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	159,836	52,236	19,095	12,291	19,183	15,294	6,464	5,301	29,972
Middle Atlantic	2,973	1,410	434	264	302	209	92	53	209
East North Central	1,487	809	211	102	143	76	36	26	84
West North Central	804	392	107	89	87	55	17	21	36
South Atlantic	3,853	1,824	528	339	419	280	111	77	275
East South Central	484	230	64	41	55	35	14	14	31
West South Central	860	421	138	63	81	63	18	13	63
Mountain	1,147	576	178	98	119	67	30	16	63
Pacific	2,534	1,249	389	233	256	177	56	50	124
Other	244	117	38	24	22	14	15	4	10
U.S. TOTAL	174,222	59,264	21,182	13,544	20,667	16,270	6,853	5,575	30,867

#2C
New England
One or More Years of College

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	44,206	17,258	5,132	3,403	5,316	3,976	1,708	1,378	6,035
Middle Atlantic	2,141	1,069	247	160	214	143	71	52	185
East North Central	882	474	101	61	107	51	17	21	50
West North Central	364	205	32	33	26	19	8	13	28
South Atlantic	1,411	801	161	116	124	78	21	18	92
East South Central	183	95	23	15	22	8	5	3	12
West South Central	348	178	37	32	34	28	10	6	23
Mountain	521	283	64	44	48	27	15	9	31
Pacific	987	529	122	82	112	53	23	20	46
U.S. TOTAL	51,043	20,892	5,919	3,946	6,003	4,383	1,878	1,520	6,502

#38
East North Central
High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	1,024	553	141	70	91	61	21	23	64
Mid Atlantic	2,706	1,168	438	251	287	222	85	52	203
East North Central	442,937	163,174	57,382	37,204	55,865	42,532	16,899	13,587	56,294
West North Central	7,431	3,229	1,063	592	782	612	236	211	706
South Atlantic	9,169	3,810	1,314	825	1,083	778	306	222	831
East South Central	4,774	1,824	706	470	646	437	151	126	414
West South Central	3,824	1,690	554	364	460	292	121	85	258
Mountain	4,884	2,295	768	424	522	350	138	109	278
Pacific	7,648	3,533	1,172	806	852	533	192	162	398
U.S. TOTAL	484,736	181,532	63,588	40,341	60,941	45,842	18,163	14,583	59,474

#3A
East North Central
Not High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	72	26	8	7	9	9	3	3	7
Mid Atlantic	407	75	46	47	70	44	17	16	92
East North Central	70,636	14,870	7,695	6,086	10,615	8,818	3,533	2,799	16,220
West North Central	860	188	107	74	147	113	37	26	108
South Atlatnic	1,484	344	170	157	257	185	80	56	235
East South Central	973	200	112	96	182	138	48	48	149
West South Central	611	156	83	63	104	70	32	23	80
Mountain	521	117	79	47	81	75	32	13	77
Pacific	1,169	344	161	121	200	131	46	45	121
U.S. TOTAL	76,733	16,320	8,461	6,698	11,665	9,583	3,828	3,029	17,149

#3C
East North Central
One or More Years of College

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	931	529	94	59	97	61	26	17	48
Mid Atlantic	1,837	919	190	140	198	137	62	48	143
East North Central	144,294	68,318	15,432	10,438	15,043	10,962	4,660	3,958	15,483
West North Central	3,587	1,798	355	246	345	260	125	101	357
South Atlantic	3,136	1,641	340	224	314	195	84	79	259
East South Central	1,487	709	179	120	189	104	36	36	114
West South Central	1,481	793	187	109	150	84	42	27	89
Mountain	2,138	1,193	239	138	199	138	55	43	133
Pacific	3,246	1,751	388	257	327	223	78	51	171
U.S. TOTAL	162,137	77,651	17,404	11,731	16,862	12,164	5,168	4,360	16,797

04A
West North Central
Not High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	32	9	3	1	6	5	1	2	5
Mid Atlantic	58	16	8	7	8	4	4	2	9
East North Central	1,217	274	134	102	208	146	50	44	259
West North Central	25,229	5,720	2,911	2,047	3,214	2,819	1,111	1,006	6,401
South Atlantic	357	104	45	39	57	36	14	8	54
East South Central	149	34	20	17	21	15	10	7	25
West South Central	545	129	66	57	87	61	25	19	101
Mountain	475	125	57	56	60	68	18	21	70
Pacific	647	197	106	71	102	64	18	15	74
U.S. TOTAL	28,709	6,609	3,350	2,397	3,763	3,218	1,251	1,124	6,398

#48
West North Central
High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	505	266	73	34	50	26	9	8	39
Mid Atlantic	861	451	118	67	102	56	12	10	45
East North Central	6,740	2,927	902	559	750	557	189	174	682
West North Central	217,314	90,059	27,974	16,600	23,490	17,765	7,161	5,595	28,670
South Atlantic	3,082	1,437	420	277	345	235	75	67	226
East South Central	1,081	493	143	89	116	91	31	23	95
West South Central	4,430	2,082	585	377	473	304	132	100	377
Mountain	4,730	2,209	712	370	516	354	[illegible]	90	335
Pacific	4,875	2,450	709	392	502	317	125	81	299
U.S. TOTAL	243,618	102,374	31,636	18,765	26,334	19,705	7,878	6,148	30,768

#4C
West North Central
One or More Years of College

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	398	222	46	22	29	33	8	8	30
Mid Atlantic	638	359	57	53	64	39	18	10	38
East North Central	3,451	1,698	338	266	358	251	118	105	317
West North Central	74,189	37,776	7,661	5,109	7,375	5,081	2,078	1,775	7,334
South Atlantic	1,206	647	133	95	124	79	36	30	62
East South Central	459	231	52	36	41	43	16	8	32
West South Central	1,738	908	191	119	163	136	39	41	141
Mountain	2,214	1,163	245	163	203	137	70	53	180
Pacific	2,046	1,098	243	154	213	137	48	42	111
U.S. TOTAL	86,339	44,102	8,966	6,017	8,570	5,936	2,431	2,072	8,245

#5A
South Atlantic
Not High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	222	71	25	29	37	29	7	9	15
Mid Atlantic	1,177	342	164	108	172	129	49	37	176
East North Central	1,158	322	121	143	198	130	34	42	168
West North Central	247	86	31	22	38	20	7	9	34
South Atlantic	81,549	18,922	8,370	6,455	11,411	9,670	3,937	3,272	19,512
East South Central	1,204	340	138	103	164	148	72	46	193
West South Central	503	183	65	45	65	55	15	13	62
Mountain	260	87	31	32	36	20	18	10	26
Pacific	779	298	117	70	105	83	30	17	59
U.S. TOTAL	87,099	20,651	9,064	7,007	12,226	10,284	4,169	3,455	20,245

#58
South Atlantic
High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	2,162	1,063	310	180	244	141	66	36	122
Mid Atlantic	6,922	3,072	989	617	852	538	182	152	520
East North Central	7,130	3,322	990	646	838	556	189	128	461
West North Central	3,537	1,588	478	312	388	264	79	72	356
South Atlantic	491,689	183,798	60,984	41,246	63,663	48,650	18,779	14,647	59,922
East South Central	10,368	4,353	1,314	853	1,243	955	350	255	1,045
West South Central	4,533	2,218	618	380	490	337	122	77	291
Mountain	2,956	1,509	415	225	303	205	77	59	163
Pacific	6,318	3,120	900	552	714	402	157	120	353
U.S. TOTAL	535,615	204,043	66,998	45,011	68,735	52,048	20,001	15,546	63,233

#5C
South Atlantic
One or More Years of College

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	1,440	799	195	113	118	72	24	25	94
Mid Atlantic	3,262	1,636	377	245	332	226	102	78	266
East North Central	3,056	1,545	346	204	314	215	95	67	270
West North Central	1,397	708	147	91	147	84	35	39	146
South Atlantic	131,313	60,479	14,352	9,831	14,233	10,008	4,202	3,399	14,809
East South Central	3,371	1,707	399	240	342	228	99	68	288
West South Central	2,119	1,144	254	146	200	121	63	41	150
Mountain	1,324	691	153	103	130	88	32	26	101
Pacific	2,666	1,378	332	189	268	160	58	61	220
U.S. TOTAL	149,948	70,087	16,555	11,162	16,004	11,202	4,710	3,804	16,344

#6A
East South Central
Not High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	40	14	6	6	4	4	0	0	6
Mid Atlantic	128	34	24	12	16	15	5	3	19
East North Central	1,038	245	143	107	182	113	49	35	164
West North Central	149	42	14	15	26	17	3	7	25
South Atlantic	1,226	313	155	120	182	156	50	36	214
East South Central	30,666	7,067	3,396	2,642	4,365	3,619	1,443	1,238	6,896
West South Central	297	84	34	35	34	37	7	10	56
Mountain	103	31	11	14	19	10	4	4	10
Pacific	297	99	52	25	46	35	7	10	23
U.S. TOTAL	33,944	7,929	3,835	2,976	4,874	4,006	1,568	1,343	7,413

#68
East South Central
High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	265	136	39	19	26	14	8	6	17
Mid Atlantic	692	340	98	74	77	35	23	7	38
East North Central	4,152	1,710	607	391	526	302	131	108	297
West North Central	1,110	482	142	105	107	83	31	35	125
South Atlantic	6,939	3,028	950	626	835	532	222	154	592
East South Central	179,824	66,146	21,274	14,332	22,869	17,664	6,808	5,520	25,211
West South Central	2,512	1,182	329	209	256	215	70	62	189
Mountain	750	370	99	60	76	66	15	23	36
Pacific	1,661	864	237	124	180	108	40	27	81
U.S. TOTAL	197,905	74,258	23,775	15,945	24,952	19,099	7,348	5,942	26,586

#6C
East South Central
One or More Years of College

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New Engalnd	237	137	30	17	26	9	4	2	12
Mid Atlantic	440	251	33	31	42	28	15	11	29
East North Central	1,622	773	160	126	174	144	47	47	151
West North Central	581	271	78	36	75	49	17	8	47
South Atlantic	2,655	1,435	300	182	222	172	59	67	200
East South Central	47,364	23,882	4,597	3,100	4,639	3,250	1,255	1,118	5,523
West South Central	1,343	682	149	104	127	100	27	18	136
Mountain	342	189	36	25	28	23	4	6	31
Pacific	586	341	67	54	47	30	11	10	26
U.S. TOTAL	55,170	27,979	5,450	3,675	5,380	3,805	1,439	1,287	6,155

#7A
West South Central
Not High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	28	9	6	5	4	1	2	0	1
Mid Atlantic	97	28	14	15	10	7	5	2	16
East North Central	644	169	103	72	111	50	24	22	93
West North Central	317	92	46	30	43	34	12	14	46
South Atlantic	498	156	62	43	75	48	21	18	75
East South Central	299	86	38	28	48	38	9	15	37
West South Central	42,595	10,278	4,740	3,607	6,033	4,840	1,878	1,697	9,522
Mountain	334	109	40	40	37	39	19	7	43
Pacific	951	303	123	113	145	91	40	34	102
U.S. TOTAL	45,763	11,230	5,172	3,953	6,506	5,148	2,010	1,809	9,935

#7B
West South Central
High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	486	229	73	42	58	34	12	7	31
Mid Atlantic	944	473	140	77	92	66	23	20	53
East North Central	2,970	1,298	431	264	364	250	63	57	243
West North Central	3,314	1,142	432	267	375	271	91	97	339
South Atlantic	3,991	1,806	562	312	487	299	103	82	340
East South Central	2,444	1,135	337	200	283	165	73	59	192
West South Central	304,879	123,952	38,505	24,672	37,194	27,360	10,500	8,539	34,157
Mountain	3,088	1,484	420	232	339	226	98	68	221
Pacific	5,377	2,543	836	496	605	351	128	102	316
U.S. TOTAL	327,679	134,457	41,767	26,574	39,813	29,035	11,101	9,033	35,899

#7C
West South Central
One or More Years of College

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	368	219	44	24	32	12	7	3	27
Mid Atlantic	618	349	64	43	65	35	11	13	38
East North Central	1,214	676	128	72	105	87	30	29	87
West North Central	1,553	771	176	127	150	111	54	32	132
South Atlantic	1,728	911	207	100	166	125	44	31	144
East South Central	1,234	611	135	78	132	79	32	43	124
West South Central	99,019	48,569	10,020	6,728	10,376	7,030	2,924	2,483	10,009
Mountain	1,456	763	150	87	162	113	45	26	110
Pacific	1,868	1,043	208	126	157	125	60	41	108
U.S. TOTAL	109,058	53,912	11,132	7,385	11,345	7,717	3,207	2,701	11,659

#8A
Mountain
Not High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	35	11	5	1	7	4	4	1	2
Mid Atlantic	71	28	10	6	14	5	3	1	4
East North Central	327	72	42	41	59	27	14	11	61
West North Central	308	66	39	25	45	32	9	16	76
South Atlantic	234	62	33	22	35	23	9	7	43
East South Central	78	24	5	9	13	10	1	3	13
West South Central	332	84	50	36	42	37	16	14	53
Mountain	17,672	4,011	2,085	1,533	2,453	2,022	771	652	4,145
Pacific	1,035	272	147	94	164	115	50	35	158
U.S. TOTAL	20,092	4,630	2,416	1,767	2,838	2,275	877	740	4,555

#88
Mountain
High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	494	247	71	46	34	38	15	8	35
Mid Atlantic	926	438	149	94	89	68	18	14	56
East North Central	2,480	1,107	384	211	254	191	68	59	206
West North Central	2,998	1,269	420	254	344	200	107	83	321
South Atlantic	2,174	997	345	174	212	167	44	44	191
East South Central	697	326	112	60	71	49	21	8	50
West South Central	3,209	1,460	478	266	348	241	88	71	257
Mountain	164,638	65,215	22,088	13,348	19,448	14,203	5,414	4,524	20,398
Pacific	8,873	3,993	1,309	752	991	690	260	200	678
U.S. TOTAL	186,489	75,052	25,205	15,205	21,791	15,847	6,035	5,011	22,192

#8C
Mountain
One or More Years of College

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	376	191	43	37	45	29	8	6	17
Mid Atlantic	570	330	65	34	47	37	16	12	29
East North Central	1,104	561	123	75	116	73	28	29	99
West North Central	1,298	653	139	86	143	95	36	36	110
South Atlantic	909	460	115	73	93	68	20	18	62
East South Central	257	132	24	14	32	22	7	6	20
West South Central	1,402	687	157	113	133	119	44	41	108
Mountain	55,439	25,654	5,964	3,854	5,932	4,321	1,636	1,531	6,547
Pacific	4,027	2,007	421	300	409	300	126	100	364
U.S. TOTAL	65,382	30,675	7,051	4,586	6,950	5,064	1,921	1,799	7,356

#9A
Pacific
Not High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	169	54	20	21	30	18	8	4	14
Mid Atlantic	339	127	60	36	39	26	16	12	23
East North Central	1,051	339	155	83	173	105	35	39	122
West North Central	516	176	54	53	74	66	24	16	53
South Atlantic	943	332	115	92	142	88	31	21	122
East South Central	322	125	55	31	36	26	13	4	32
West South Central	1,058	348	154	114	147	107	41	30	117
Mountain	1,410	435	183	132	205	172	51	51	181
Pacific	90,055	23,218	9,983	7,255	11,550	9,514	3,959	3,322	21,254
U.S. TOTAL	95,863	25,154	10,779	7,817	12,396	10,122	4,178	3,499	21,918

#9B
Pacific
High School Graduate

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	1,558	754	227	163	170	109	27	31	77
Mid Atlantic	2,911	1,498	455	249	321	186	56	38	108
East North Central	6,068	2,768	900	548	731	479	144	126	372
West North Central	4,681	2,124	696	414	495	320	139	104	389
South Atlantic	6,453	2,960	927	535	734	491	194	142	470
East South Central	1,891	851	295	161	237	129	49	45	124
West South Central	5,976	2,610	885	519	702	499	186	140	435
Mountain	11,486	5,196	1,693	979	1,263	873	331	256	895
Pacific	613,559	239,063	77,069	48,761	71,882	54,631	21,740	17,880	82,553
U.S. TOTAL	654,583	257,824	83,147	52,329	76,535	57,717	22,866	18,762	85,403

#9C
Pacific
One or More Years of College

Table 47: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New England	896	457	109	65	111	65	16	25	48
Mid Atlantic	1,384	727	166	112	149	87	38	30	75
East North Central	2,419	1,187	268	191	256	188	70	51	208
West North Central	1,817	888	213	128	188	121	65	46	168
South Atlantic	2,347	1,174	271	177	220	189	62	48	206
East South Central	555	284	66	35	64	30	20	11	45
West South Central	1,882	976	196	126	189	120	51	55	169
Mountain	4,579	2,188	5,313	361	463	350	141	122	441
Pacific	195,643	85,229	20,901	13,804	20,269	15,587	6,732	5,730	27,391
U.S. TOTAL	211,522	93,110	22,703	24,999	21,909	16,737	7,195	6,118	28,751

Table 48: Post-Korean GI Bill trainees as of 9/30/78 who applied for training after separation from service and trained in IHL and other residence schools by prior educational experience, type of training, location of training and residence at time of application: By census region.

REGION East South Central

ALABAMA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Alabama	75,714	9,131	64,026	12,557
Institution of Higher Learning	55,029	2,204	41,577	11,248
Junior College [1]	30,106	1,807	26,647	1,652
Other Schools	30,685	6,927	22,449	1,309
2. Kentucky	154	8	107	39
Institution of Higher Learning	136	5	95	36
Junior College	49	2	40	7
Other Schools	18	3	12	3
3. Mississippi	511	53	338	120
Institution of Higher Learning	383	19	252	112
Junior College	159	14	129	16
Other Schools	128	34	86	8
4. Tennessee	712	54	430	228
Institution of Higher Learning	362	22	335	205
Junior College	149	12	121	16
Other Schools	150	32	95	23

[1] Junior college figures are included in the numbers for IHL training. These figures are shown seperately to show the impact of junior colleges on total college level training.

REGION Pacific

Table 4B: (Continued)

ALASKA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Alaska	4,900	344	3,284	1,272
Institution of Higher Learning	3,250	120	2,178	952
Junior College	439	29	349	61
Other Schools	1,650	224	1,106	320
2. California	284	22	189	73
Institution of Higher Learning	222	18	141	63
Junior College	115	12	88	15
Other Schools	62	4	48	10
3. Hawaii	20	0	13	7
Institution of Higher Learning	17	0	13	4
Junior College	4	0	3	1
Other Schools	3	0	0	3
4. Oregon	144	8	84	52
Institution of Higher Learning	110	6	62	42
Junior College	37	5	26	6
Other Schools	34	2	22	10
5. Washington	276	20	192	64
Institution of Higher Learning	190	10	131	49
Junior College	87	7	76	4
Other Schools	86	10	61	15

REGION Mountain

Table 48: (Continued) ARIZONA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arizona	67,040	5,491	48,808	12,741
Institution of Higher Learning	58,982	3,990	43,185	11,807
Junior College	41,098	3,808	33,992	3,298
Other Schools	8,058	1,501	5,623	934
2. Colorado	418	15	269	134
Institution of Higher Learning	320	7	201	112
Junior College	95	6	85	4
Other Schools	98	8	68	22
3. Idaho	77	11	43	23
Institution of Higher Learning	66	9	37	20
Junior College	15	6	9	0
Other Schools	11	2	6	3
4. Montana	59	2	42	15
Institution of Higher Learning	42	1	27	14
Junior College	10	4	4	2
Other Schools	17	1	15	1
5. Nevada	180	13	126	41
Institution of Higher Learning	119	4	86	29
Junior College	55	4	45	6
Other Schools	61	9	40	12
6. New Mexico	302	22	211	69
Institution of Higher Learning	86	13	13	60
Junior College	160	2	157	1
Other Schools	69	9	54	9
7. Utah	259	10	178	71
Institution of Higher Learning	136	7	164	66
Junior College	7	0	7	0
Other Schools	21	3	14	5
8. Wyoming	32	0	22	10
Institution of Higher Learning	28	0	19	9
Junior College	18	0	15	3
Other Schools	4	0	3	1

REGION West South Central

Table 48: (Continued)

ARKANSAS

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arkansas	37,282	5,035	25,747	6,500
Institution of Higher Learning	19,486	975	13,311	5,200
Junior College	4,389	520	3,600	269
Other Schools	5,374	4,060	14	1,300
2. Louisiana	236	12	136	88
Institution of Higher Learning	175	3	93	79
Junior College	12	1	9	2
Other Schools	22	9	4	9
3. Oklahoma	1,048	146	733	169
Institution of Higher Learning	484	37	326	121
Junior College	215	33	169	13
Other Schools	183	109	26	48
4. Texas	1,701	124	1,215	362
Institution of Higher Learning	1,288	60	912	316
Junior College	794	53	660	81
Other Schools	279	64	169	46

Table 48: (Continued)

REGION Pacific

CALIFORNIA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Alaska	416	27	279	110
Institution of Higher Learning	287	16	195	76
Junior College	34	4	28	2
Other Schools	129	11	84	34
2. California	693,998	74,613	470,539	148,846
Institution of Higher Learning	607,426	51,041	421,449	134,936
Junior College	463,658	47,175	372,692	43,791
Other Schools	86,572	23,572	49,090	13,910
3. Hawaii	1,122	61	735	326
Institution of Higher Learning	919	45	603	271
Junior College	374	31	304	39
Other Schools	207	16	136	55
4. Oregon	5,175	508	3,447	1,220
Institution of Higher Learning	4,568	406	3,063	1,099
Junior College	2,396	346	1,862	188
Other Schools	607	102	384	121
5. Washington	4,260	386	2,878	996
Institution of Higher Learning	3,543	281	2,422	840
Junior College	1,833	244	1,576	163
Other Schools	717	105	456	156

REGION Mountain

Table 48: (Continued) COLORADO

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arizona	622	29	423	170
Institution of Higher Learning	537	22	361	154
Junior College	254	14	215	25
Other Schools	85	7	62	16
2. Colorado	67,439	4,561	46,542	16,336
Institution of Higher Learning	53,721	2,926	37,170	13,625
Junior College	33,007	2,333	18,753	1,921
Other Schools	13,718	1,635	9,372	2,711
3. Idaho	110	7	67	36
Institution of Higher Learning	101	5	61	35
Junior College	14	2	9	3
Other Schools	9	2	6	1
4. Montana	153	14	97	42
Institution of Higher Learning	100	2	68	30
Junior College	13	1	10	2
Other Schools	53	12	29	12
5. Nevada	103	4	78	21
Institution of Higher Learning	72	3	54	15
Junior College	29	2	25	2
Other Schools	31	1	24	6
6. New Mexico	321	27	210	84
Institution of Higher Learning	218	8	142	68
Junior College	16	1	13	2
Other Schools	103	19	68	16
7. Utah	282	14	169	99
Institution of Higher Learning	255	11	149	95
Junior College	11	1	9	1
Other Schools	27	3	20	4
8. Wyoming	226	10	146	70
Institution of Higher Learning	181	9	109	63
Junior College	80	9	65	6
Other Schools	45	1	37	7

REGION New England

Table 48: (Continued)

CONNECTICUT

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Connecticut	40,791	3,422	27,230	10,139
Institution of Higher Learning	33,003	1,567	22,326	9,110
Junior College	13,138	1,010	10,926	1,242
Other Schools	7,788	1,855	4,904	1,029
2. Maine	274	49	181	44
Institution of Higher Learning	212	21	153	38
Junior College	41	8	30	3
Other Schools	62	28	28	6
3. Massachusetts	1,765	99	1,074	592
Institution of Higher Learning	1,473	57	859	557
Junior College	351	41	200	30
Other Schools	292	42	215	35
4. New Hampshire	200	13	114	73
Institution of Higher Learning	191	11	109	71
Junior College	22	2	17	3
Other Schools	9	2	5	2
5. Rhode Island	356	20	229	107
Institution of Higher Learning	282	6	175	101
Junior College	9	1	7	1
Other Schools	74	14	54	6
6. Vermont	104	2	60	42
Institution of Higher Learning	98	2	55	41
Junior College	12	0	10	2
Other Schools	6	0	5	1

Table 48: (Continued)

DELAWARE

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Delaware	10,528	1,372	7,745	1,411
Institution of Higher Learning	8,723	890	6,600	1,233
Junior College	5,503	805	4,481	217
Other Schools	1,805	482	1,145	178
2. District of Columbia	86	8	44	34
Institution of Higher Learning	67	2	33	32
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	19	6	11	2
3. Florida	145	12	110	23
Institution of Higher Learning	127	8	88	21
Junior College	41	5	34	2
Other Schools	28	4	22	2
4. Georgia	50	9	33	8
Institution of Higher Learning	26	4	16	6
Junior College	3	1	2	0
Other Schools	24	5	17	2
5. Maryland	464	65	319	80
Institution of Higher Learning	327	30	223	74
Junior College	155	26	120	9
Other Schools	137	35	96	6
6. North Carolina	65	4	45	16
Institution of Higher Learning	47	0	33	14
Junior College	13	0	12	1
Other Schools	18	4	12	2
7. South Carolina	24	3	18	3
Institution of Higher Learning	17	3	11	3
Junior College	8	2	5	1
Other Schools	7	0	7	0
8. Virginia	83	6	59	28
Institution of Higher Learning	80	4	48	28
Junior College	19	2	15	2
Other Schools	13	2	11	0
9. West Virginia	24	5	14	5
Institution of Higher Learning	19	1	13	5
Junior College	7	0	6	1
Other Schools	5	4	1	0

Table 48: (Continued)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Delaware	34	5	28	1
Institution of Higher Learning	11	1	10	0
Junior College	5	0	5	0
Other Schools	23	4	18	1
2. District of Columbia	15,971	2,980	9,924	3,067
Institution of Higher Learning	10,483	698	6,929	2,856
Junior College	313	26	277	10
Other Schools	5,488	2,282	2,995	211
3. Florida	302	33	201	68
Institution of Higher Learning	227	8	161	58
Junior College	68	5	54	9
Other Schools	75	25	40	10
4. Georgia	166	25	106	35
Institution of Higher Learning	101	3	64	34
Junior College	41	1	33	7
Other Schools	65	22	42	1
5. Maryland	3,648	396	2,548	704
Institution of Higher Learning	2,624	158	1,856	610
Junior College	934	105	760	69
Other Schools	1,024	238	692	94
6. North Carolina	251	38	168	45
Institution of Higher Learning	190	14	134	42
Junior College	108	11	91	6
Other Schools	61	24	34	3
7. South Carolina	93	15	66	12
Institution of Higher Learning	63	6	51	6
Junior College	40	3	35	2
Other Schools	30	9	15	6
8. Virginia	1,067	111	766	190
Institution of Higher Learning	564	47	389	128
Junior College	343	34	280	29
Other Schools	503	64	377	62
9. West Virginia	32	5	18	9
Institution of Higher Learning	29	3	17	9
Junior College	3	0	3	0
Other Schools	3	2	1	0

Table 48: (Continued)

FLORIDA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Delaware	65	7	48	10
Institution of Higher Learning	36	5	27	4
Junior College	21	4	17	0
Other Schools	29	2	21	6
2. District of Columbia	271	14	136	121
Institution of Higher Learning	223	7	104	112
Junior College	2	0	2	0
Other Schools	48	7	32	9
3. Florida	174,784	18,457	124,281	32,046
Institution of Higher Learning	128,082	6,300	93,791	27,991
Junior College	62,475	4,519	57,956	5,869
Other Schools	46,702	12,157	30,490	4,055
4. Georgia	2,552	220	1,662	670
Institution of Higher Learning	1,567	45	961	561
Junior College	432	28	373	31
Other Schools	985	175	701	109
5. Maryland	466	38	323	105
Institution of Higher Learning	369	21	251	97
Junior College	132	15	106	11
Other Schools	97	17	72	8
6. North Carolina	1,142	124	768	250
Institution of Higher Learning	866	48	589	229
Junior College	407	36	336	35
Other Schools	276	76	179	21
7. South Carolina	636	60	429	147
Institution of Higher Learning	462	20	316	126
Junior College	194	15	160	19
Other Schools	174	40	113	21
8. Virginia	674	57	448	169
Institution of Higher Learning	554	35	368	151
Junior College	172	28	119	25
Other Schools	120	22	80	13
9. West Virginia	199	9	142	48
Institution of Higher Learning	161	5	114	42
Junior College	57	4	49	4
Other Schools	38	4	28	6

Table 48: (Continued)

GEORGIA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Delaware	17	1	14	2
Institution of Higher Learning	13	1	10	2
Junior College	7	1	6	0
Other Schools	4	0	4	0
2. District of Columbia	123	5	48	70
Institution of Higher Learning	110	4	40	66
Junior College	3	0	3	0
Other Schools	13	1	8	4
3. Florida	2,433	266	1,652	493
Institution of Higher Learning	1,646	111	1,142	393
Junior College	677	58	560	59
Other Schools	787	177	510	100
4. Georgia	105,339	13,835	72,075	19,429
Institution of Higher Learning	55,244	2,041	37,042	16,161
Junior College	22,027	1,289	19,041	1,697
Other Schools	50,095	11,794	35,033	3,268
5. Maryland	155	13	90	52
Institution of Higher Learning	126	7	78	41
Junior College	43	4	33	6
Other Schools	29	6	12	11
6. North Carolina	807	104	522	181
Institution of Higher Learning	549	23	361	165
Junior College	268	16	222	30
Other Schools	258	81	161	16
7. South Carolina	935	95	612	227
Institution of Higher Learning	658	35	427	196
Junior College	366	28	293	45
Other Schools	276	60	185	31
8. Virginia	292	18	179	95
Institution of Higher Learning	250	10	151	89
Junior College	86	7	72	7
Other Schools	42	8	28	6
9. West Virginia	49	6	30	13
Institution of Higher Learning	38	2	24	12
Junior College	14	2	11	1
Other Schools	11	4	6	1

REGION Pacific

Table 4B: (Continued)

HAWAII

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Alaska	15	2	9	4
Institution of Higher Learning	12	1	9	2
Junior College	2	0	2	0
Other Schools	3	1	0	2
2. California	1,249	72	851	326
Institution of Higher Learning	1,089	54	750	285
Junior College	530	46	442	42
Other Schools	160	18	101	41
3. Hawaii	19,415	1,130	14,385	3,900
Institution of Higher Learning	16,445	842	12,252	3,351
Junior College	9,314	713	7,916	685
Other Schools	2,970	288	2,133	549
4. Oregon	121	4	79	38
Institution of Higher Learning	123	13	76	34
Junior College	38	2	31	5
Other Schools	8	1	3	4
5. Washington	179	9	121	49
Institution of Higher Learning	152	7	100	45
Junior College	68	5	58	5
Other Schools	27	2	21	4

REGION Mountain

Table 4B: (Continued)

IDAHO

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arizona	131	14	80	37
Institution of Higher Learning	100	10	57	33
Junior College	51	10	33	8
Other Schools	31	4	23	4
2. Colorado	118	9	74	35
Institution of Higher Learning	78	4	49	25
Junior College	27	3	22	2
Other Schools	40	5	75	10
3. Idaho	12,142	909	8,326	2,907
Institution of Higher Learning	11,792	559	7,477	2,723
Junior College	1,863	177	1,504	182
Other Schools	1,383	350	849	184
4. Montana	121	17	63	41
Institution of Higher Learning	77	5	38	34
Junior College	7	2	5	0
Other Schools	44	12	25	7
5. Nevada	58	8	37	13
Institution of Higher Learning	40	3	26	11
Junior College	17	2	11	4
Other Schools	18	5	11	2
6. New Mexico	21	2	10	9
Institution of Higher Learning	17	0	9	8
Junior College	1	0	1	0
Other Schools	4	2	1	1
7. Utah	545	20	323	202
Institution of Higher Learning	510	15	300	195
Junior College	16	0	15	1
Other Schools	35	5	23	7
8. Wyoming	31	4	17	10
Institution of Higher Learning	21	2	11	7
Junior College	10	2	8	0
Other Schools	11	2	6	3

REGION East North Central

Table 48: (Continued)

ILLINOIS

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Illinois	178,370	19,781	118,442	40,147
Institution of Higher Learning	146,825	10,948	99,089	36,788
Junior College	84,197	9,303	67,136	7,758
Other Schools	31,545	8,833	19,353	3,359
2. Indiana	2,160	210	1,341	609
Institution of Higher Learning	1,392	37	820	535
Junior College	91	9	76	6
Other Schools	768	173	521	74
3. Michigan	968	86	539	343
Institution of Higher Learning	791	51	446	294
Junior College	155	35	94	26
Other Schools	177	35	93	49
4. Ohio	641	49	366	226
Institution of Higher Learning	473	26	260	187
Junior College	99	15	76	8
Other Schools	168	23	106	39
5. Wisconsin	1,704	128	1,085	491
Institution of Higher Learning	1,288	53	814	421
Junior College	268	30	205	33
Other Schools	416	75	271	70

REGION East North Central

Table 48: (Continued)

INDIANA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Illinois	2,298	272	1,402	624
Institution of Higher Learning	1,445	120	821	504
Junior College	605	102	438	65
Other Schools	853	152	581	120
2. Indiana	66,847	7,699	43,581	15,567
Institution of Higher Learning	48,498	2,618	31,398	13,942
Junior College	10,359	1,471	8,316	572
Other Schools	18,349	5,081	11,643	1,625
3. Michigan	742	85	413	244
Institution of Higher Learning	622	54	351	217
Junior College	237	43	175	19
Other Schools	120	31	62	27
4. Ohio	872	84	522	266
Institution of Higher Learning	607	39	347	221
Junior College	118	22	85	11
Other Schools	265	45	175	45
5. Wisconsin	218	17	130	71
Institution of Higher Learning	163	8	94	61
Junior College	39	4	30	5
Other Schools	55	9	36	10

REGION West North Central

Table 4P: (Continued)

IOWA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Iowa	40,675	2676	28,149	9,050
Institution of Higher Learning	25,503	715	16,425	8,363
Junior College	11,192	623	9,674	895
Other Schools	15,172	1,961	11,724	1,487
2. Kansas	145	11	87	47
Institution of Higher Learning	120	7	71	42
Junior College	16	2	14	0
Other Schools	25	4	16	5
3. Minnesota	1,230	31	795	404
Institution of Higher Learning	884	14	517	353
Junior College	56	2	47	7
Other Schools	346	17	278	51
4. Missouri	1,192	16	640	536
Institution of Higher Learning	1,053	6	529	518
Junior College	41	1	36	4
Other Schools	139	10	111	18
5. Nebraska	1,255	56	863	336
Institution of Higher Learning	940	26	614	300
Junior College	143	20	113	10
Other Schools	315	30	249	36
6. North Dakota	28	3	14	11
Institution of Higher Learning	17	0	7	10
Junior College	1	0	0	1
Other Schools	11	3	7	1
7. South Dakota	415	11	220	184
Institution of Higher Learning	344	3	166	175
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	71	8	54	9

REGION West North Central

Table 48: (Continued)

KANSAS

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Iowa	136	8	84	44
Institution of Higher Learning	99	0	65	34
Junior College	21	0	20	1
Other Schools	37	8	19	10
2. Kansas	36,867	1,823	25,011	10,033
Institution of Higher Learning	28,277	651	18,566	9,060
Junior College	7,987	389	6,856	742
Other Schools	8,590	1,172	6,445	973
3. Minnesota	133	6	78	49
Institution of Higher Learning	101	2	57	42
Junior College	11	1	9	1
Other Schools	32	4	21	7
4. Missouri	3,916	208	2,413	1,295
Institution of Higher Learning	3,132	60	1,411	1,121.
Junior College	492	35	403	54
Other Schools	1,324	148	1,002	174
5. Nebraska	302	14	196	92
Institution of Higher Learning	163	8	92	63
Junior College	50	6	35	9
Other Schools	139	6	104	29
6. North Dakota	17	1	13	3
Institution of Higher Learning	15	1	12	2
Junior College	1	0	1	0
Other Schools	2	0	1	1
7. South Dakota	46	9	36	11
Institution of Higher Learning	47	8	31	8
Junior College	1	0	1	0
Other Schools	9	1	5	3

REGION East South Central

Table 48: (Continued)

KENTUCKY

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Alabama	187	13	109	65
Institution of Higher Learning	99	8	85	61
Junior College	47	4	37	6
Other Schools	33	5	24	4
2. Kentucky	50,519	5,868	34,648	10,003
Institution of Higher Learning	38,247	2,203	26,852	9,192
Junior College	17,993	1,352	15,471	1,170
Other Schools	12,272	3,665	7,796	811
3. Mississippi	63	5	33	25
Institution of Higher Learning	47	2	24	21
Junior College	18	2	13	3
Other Schools	16	3	9	4
4. Tennessee	915	76	579	260
Institution of Higher Learning	665	27	407	231
Junior College	88	9	75	4
Other Schools	250	49	172	29

REGION West South Central

Table 48: (Continued) LOUISIANA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arkansas	207	15	130	62
Institution of Higher Learning	122	4	71	47
Junior College	12	1	11	0
Other Schools	85	11	59	15
2. Louisiana	35,350	6,141	14,509	14,700
Institution of Higher Learning	39,247	1,577	24,620	13,050
Junior College	8,247	1,046	6,626	576
Other Schools	23,113	4,584	16,889	1,650
3. Oklahoma	249	12	168	69
Institution of Higher Learning	151	3	92	56
Junior College	50	3	37	10
Other Schools	98	9	76	13
4. Texas	2,019	99	1,201	719
Institution of Higher Learning	1,419	39	822	596
Junior College	508	26	402	80
Other Schools	562	60	379	123

REGION New England

Table 48: (Continued)

MAINE

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Connecticut	138	16	77	45
Institution of Higher Learning	92	5	50	37
Junior College	25	2	21	2
Other Schools	46	11	27	8
2. Maine	18,652	3,696	12,255	2,701
Institution of Higher Learning	13,235	643	10,109	2,483
Junior College	3,302	322	2,826	154
Other Schools	5,417	3,053	2,146	218
3. Massachusetts	589	21	364	204
Institution of Higher Learning	409	6	218	185
Junior College	79	4	64	11
Other Schools	100	15	146	19
4. New Hampshire	603	54	446	103
Institution of Higher Learning	564	39	425	100
Junior College	211	27	171	13
Other Schools	39	15	21	3
5. Rhode Island	81	8	52	21
Institution of Higher Learning	44	0	26	18
Junior College	2	0	1	1
Other Schools	37	8	26	3
6. Vermont	46	2	29	15
Institution of Higher Learning	42	1	26	15
Junior College	4	0	4	0
Other Schools	4	1	3	0

REGION South Atlantic

Table 48: (Continued) MARYLAND

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Delaware	695	104	480	111
Institution of Higher Learning	340	18	244	78
Junior College	186	18	155	13
Other Schools	355	86	236	33
2. District of Columbia	7,386	324	3,331	3,731
Institution of Higher Learning	6,195	104	2,514	3,577
Junior College	61	20	37	5
Other Schools	1,191	220	817	154
3. Florida	979	74	684	221
Institution of Higher Learning	710	29	507	174
Junior College	298	20	254	24
Other Schools	269	45	177	47
4. Georgia	448	51	298	99
Institution of Higher Learning	196	6	116	74
Junior College	36	3	32	1
Other Schools	252	45	182	25
5. Maryland	63,616	5,166	45,019	13,431
Institution of Higher Learning	42,073	2,371	37,106	12,596
Junior College	25,864	1,926	22,055	1,883
Other Schools	11,543	2,795	7,913	835
6. North Carolina	548	51	265	231
Institution of Higher Learning	350	13	202	115
Junior College	141	9	122	10
Other Schools	108	38	62	8
7. South Carolina	151	11	96	44
Institution of Higher Learning	125	4	79	42
Junior College	51	2	40	9
Other Schools	26	7	17	2
8. Virginia	1,824	115	1,321	388
Institution of Higher Learning	973	27	660	286
Junior College	484	21	406	57
Other Schools	851	88	661	102
9. West Virginia	383	22	275	86
Institution of Higher Learning	276	6	196	74
Junior College	46	3	42	1
Other Schools	107	16	79	12

REGION New England

Table 4B: (Continued)

MASSACHUSETTS

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Connecticut	1,310	81	898	331
Institution of Higher Learning	719	5	401	268
Junior College	122	4	104	14
Other Schools	636	76	497	63
2. Maine	436	16	345	75
Institution of Higher Learning	360	5	289	66
Junior College	46	1	44	1
Other Schools	76	11	56	9
3. Massachusetts	109,333	6,926	81,967	20,440
Institution of Higher Learning	92,818	5,119	68,503	19,196
Junior College	42,354	4,406	35,751	2,197
Other Schools	16,515	1,807	13,464	1,244
4. New Hampshire	1,973	86	1,575	312
Institution of Higher Learning	1,878	77	1,501	300
Junior College	300	18	213	10
Other Schools	95	9	74	12
5. Rhode Island	2,544	292	1,819	433
Institution of Higher Learning	1,852	116	1,337	395
Junior College	121	13	94	14
Other Schools	692	176	482	34
6. Vermont	238	3	174	61
Institution of Higher Learning	211	1	153	57
Junior College	31	0	30	1
Other Schools	27	2	21	4

REGION East North Central

Table 48: (Continued)

MICHIGAN

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Illinois	1,561	173	949	439
Institution of Higher Learning	810	38	430	342
Junior College	223	23	181	19
Other Schools	751	135	519	97
2. Indiana	1,082	136	666	280
Institution of Higher Learning	594	21	324	249
Junior College	63	10	49	4
Other Schools	488	115	342	31
3. Michigan	165,884	19,947	114,657	31,240
Institution of Higher Learning	137,529	8,837	99,346	29,364
Junior College	69,807	6,401	58,483	4,923
Other Schools	18,297	11,110	15,311	1,876
4. Ohio	1,204	105	759	340
Institution of Higher Learning	859	46	530	283
Junior College	215	25	172	18
Other Schools	345	59	229	57
5. Wisconsin	655	35	436	184
Institution of Higher Learning	470	9	307	154
Junior College	100	5	77	18
Other Schools	188	26	132	30

REGION West North Central

Table 4B: (Continued)

MINNESOTA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Iowa	575	34	393	148
Institution of Higher Learning	233	4	207	122
Junior College	137	3	122	12
Other Schools	178	30	186	26
2. Kansas	101	2	63	36
Institution of Higher Learning	83	1	48	34
Junior College	20	1	18	1
Other Schools	18	1	15	2
3. Minnesota	76,808	4,052	53,100	19,656
Institution of Higher Learning	45,739	893	28,082	16,764
Junior College	9,934	535	8,525	874
Other Schools	31,069	3,159	25,018	2,892
4. Missouri	320	11	196	113
Institution of Higher Learning	265	7	158	100
Junior College	20	1	15	4
Other Schools	55	4	38	13
5. Nebraska	127	4	75	48
Institution of Higher Learning	104	1	61	42
Junior College	17	1	14	2
Other Schools	23	3	14	6
6. North Dakota	982	41	671	270
Institution of Higher Learning	633	6	385	242
Junior College	69	2	60	7
Other Schools	349	35	286	28
7. South Dakota	1,148	77	894	177
Institution of Higher Learning	1,048	69	819	160
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	100	8	75	17

REGION East South Central

Table 48: (Continued) MISSISSIPPI

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Alabama	659	49	406	204
Institution of Higher Learning	465	13	272	180
Junior College	120	7	101	12
Other Schools	194	36	134	24
2. Kentucky	57	7	29	21
Institution of Higher Learning	43	2	21	20
Junior College	13	1	8	4
Other Schools	14	5	8	1
3. Mississippi	30,255	3,242	19,750	7,263
Institution of Higher Learning	20,639	810	13,350	6,479
Junior College	9,078	638	7,603	837
Other Schools	9,616	2,432	6,400	784
4. Tennessee	825	82	511	232
Institution of Higher Learning	558	29	345	184
Junior College	201	17	154	30
Other Schools	267	53	166	48

REGION West North Central

Table 48: (Continued)

MISSOURI

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Iowa	460	39	299	122
Institution of Higher Learning	296	13	180	100
Junior College	94	10	68	16
Other Schools	167	26	119	22
2. Kansas	2,122	211	1,404	507
Institution of Higher Learning	1,450	118	945	387
Junior College	410	54	320	36
Other Schools	672	93	459	120
3. Minnesota	207	18	124	65
Institution of Higher Learning	150	7	86	57
Junior College	28	4	22	2
Other Schools	57	11	38	8
4. Missouri	90,718	12,131	61,861	16,726
Institution of Higher Learning	66,320	4,977	46,197	15,146
Junior College	26,503	3,456	20,995	2,052
Other Schools	24,398	7,154	15,664	1,580
5. Nebraska	220	25	131	64
Institution of Higher Learning	182	16	107	59
Junior College	50	11	35	4
Other Schools	38	9	24	5
6. North Dakota	31	5	21	5
Institution of Higher Learning	27	5	18	4
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	4	0	3	1
7. South Dakota	92	18	53	21
Institution of Higher Learning	83	17	48	18
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	9	1	5	3

REGION Mountain

Table 48: (Continued) MONTANA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arizona	148	8	94	46
Institution of Higher Learning	124	6	75	43
Junior College	59	4	48	7
Other Schools	24	2	19	3
2. Colorado	255	16	172	67
Institution of Higher Learning	151	6	91	54
Junior College	47	4	41	2
Other Schools	104	10	81	13
3. Idaho	123	11	90	22
Institution of Higher Learning	97	6	72	19
Junior College	29	3	25	1
Other Schools	26	5	18	3
4. Montana	12,509	821	8,291	3,397
Institution of Higher Learning	9,116	226	5,866	3,024
Junior College	1,006	87	843	76
Other Schools	3,393	595	2,425	373
5. Nevada	47	1	31	15
Institution of Higher Learning	33	0	25	8
Junior College	15	0	14	1
Other Schools	14	1	6	7
6. New Mexico	25	1	15	9
Institution of Higher Learning	19	0	12	7
Junior College	2	0	2	0
Other Schools	6	1	3	2
7. Utah	119	6	75	38
Institution of Higher Learning	110	5	67	38
Junior College	5	2	3	0
Other Schools	9	1	8	0
8. Wyoming	104	11	80	14
Institution of Higher Learning	68	6	51	11
Junior College	42	5	35	2
Other Schools	37	5	29	3

REGION West North Central

Table 48: (Continued)

NEBRASKA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Iowa	563	36	408	119
Institution of Higher Learning	264	11	255	98
Junior College	179	0	158	21
Other Schools	199	25	153	21
2. Kansas	179	4	112	63
Institution of Higher Learning	138	4	77	57
Junior College	32	3	27	2
Other Schools	41	0	35	6
3. Minnesota	178	5	105	58
Institution of Higher Learning	111	2	65	44
Junior College	13	0	13	0
Other Schools	57	3	40	14
4. Missouri	270	6	154	110
Institution of Higher Learning	206	1	113	92
Junior College	31	1	27	3
Other Schools	64	5	41	18
5. Nebraska	21,700	1,662	20,038	6,642
Institution of Higher Learning	19,788	639	13,351	5,798
Junior College	6,413	508	5,415	490
Other Schools	8,554	1,023	6,687	844
6. North Dakota	25	0	16	9
Institution of Higher Learning	19	0	12	7
Junior College	3	0	3	0
Other Schools	6	0	4	2
7. South Dakota	160	2	99	59
Institution of Higher Learning	127	0	74	53
Junior College	2	0	1	1
Other Schools	33	2	25	6

REGION Mountain

Table 48: (Continued)

NEVADA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arizona	172	11	113	48
Institution of Higher Learning	141	5	90	46
Junior College	60	4	50	6
Other Schools	32	6	23	2
2. Colorado	98	5	60	33
Instition of Higher Learning	57	2	33	22
Junior College	16	2	11	3
Other Schools	41	3	27	11
3. Idaho	57	7	37	13
Institution of Higher Learning	46	4	32	10
Junior College	11	2	9	0
Other Schools	11	3	5	3
4. Montana	23	1	13	9
Institution of Higher Learning	17	1	10	6
Junior College	3	1	2	0
Other Schools	6	0	3	3
5. Nevada	13,659	1,179	9,986	2,494
Institution of Higher Learning	10,541	558	7,489	1,965
Junior College	5,953	462	5,028	463
Other Schools	3,647	621	2,497	529
6. New Mexico	32	3	21	8
Institution of Higher Learning	28	1	19	8
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	4	2	2	0
7. Utah	195	7	120	68
Institution of Higher Learning	185	7	112	66
Junior College	15	0	15	0
Other Schools	10	0	8	2
8. Wyoming	10	0	7	3
Institution of Higher Learning	7	0	6	1
Junior College	4	0	4	0
Other Schools	3	0	1	2

REGION Middle Atlantic

Table 48: (Continued)

NEW JERSEY

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. New Jersey	83,200	7,540	61,705	13,955
Institution of Higher Learning	64,481	3,833	48,321	12,627
Junior College	27,158	2,592	22,861	1,705
Other Schools	18,419	3,707	13,384	1,328
2. New York	7,193	404	4,246	2,543
Institution of Higher Learning	5,451	154	2,920	2,371
Junior College	812	75	675	62
Other Schools	1,748	250	1,326	172
3. Pennsylvania	4,893	336	3,010	1,547
Institution of Higher Learning	3,324	70	1,882	1,372
Junior College	374	19	323	32
Other Schools	1,569	266	1,128	175

REGION New England

Table 48: (Continued)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Connecticut	126	15	72	39
Institution of Higher Learning	71	2	39	30
Junior College	11	0	9	2
Other Schools	55	13	33	9
2. Maine	215	24	149	42
Institution of Higher Learning	152	5	108	39
Junior College	27	5	20	2
Other Schools	63	19	41	3
3. Massachusetts	2,198	111	1,496	591
Institution of Higher Learning	1,683	46	1,099	538
Junior College	341	28	274	39
Other Schools	515	65	397	53
4. New Hampshire	12,801	1,393	8,937	2,471
Institution of Higher Learning	11,475	862	8,268	2,345
Junior College	3,057	383	2,434	240
Other Schools	1,326	531	669	126
5. Rhode Island	57	2	22	13
Institution of Higher Learning	31	1	17	13
Junior College	1	1	0	0
Other Schools	6	1	5	0
6. Vermont	125	8	81	36
Institution of Higher Learning	106	4	73	29
Junior College	21	1	19	1
Other Schools	19	4	8	7

REGION Mountain

Table 48: (Continued) NEW MEXICO

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arizona	625	82	405	138
Institution of Higher Learning	538	68	341	129
Junior College	343	64	250	29
Other Schools	87	14	64	9
2. Colorado	589	34	393	160
Institution of Higher Learning	444	21	290	133
Junior College	148	15	121	12
Other Schools	143	13	103	27
3. Idaho	18	0	14	4
Institution of Higher Learning	13	0	9	4
Junior College	1	0	1	0
Other Schools	5	0	5	0
4. Montana	33	3	15	15
Institution of Higher Learning	24	1	10	13
Junior College	3	0	3	0
Other Schools	9	2	5	2
5. Nevada	51	4	35	12
Institution of Higher Learning	39	2	27	10
Junior College	22	1	17	4
Other Schools	12	2	8	2
6. New Mexico	24,898	1,870	17,293	5,735
Institution of Higher Learning	17,385	553	11,761	5,071
Junior College	1,084	89	925	70
Other Schools	7,513	1,317	5,532	664
7. Utah	122	11	65	46
Institution of Higher Learning	113	8	61	44
Junior College	3	0	2	1
Other Schools	9	3	4	2
8. Wyoming	27	2	14	11
Institution of Higher Learning	24	1	13	10
Junior College	14	1	10	3
Other Schools	3	1	1	1

REGION Middle Atlantic

Table 48: (Continued)

NEW YORK

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. New Jersey	4,422	547	2,819	1,056
Institution of Higher Learning	2,660	148	1,658	854
Junior College	687	70	545	72
Other Schools	1,702	339	1,161	202
2. New York	248,573	27,643	170,597	50,333
Institution of Higher Learning	207,019	14 564	144,875	47,480
Junior College	78,563	8.744	63,861	5,958
Other Schools	41,554	12,379	25,722	2,853
3. Pennsylvania	2,196	173	1,236	787
Institution of Higher Learning	1,672	69	895	708
Junior College	279	36	220	23
Other Schools	524	104	341	79

REGION South Atlantic

Table 48: (Continued)

NORTH CAROLINA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Delaware	47	2	36	9
Institution of Higher Learning	32	0	27	5
Junior College	11	0	11	0
Other Schools	15	2	9	4
2. District of Columbia	318	20	186	112
Institution of Higher Learning	265	8	148	109
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	53	12	38	3
3. Florida	1,162	130	781	251
Institution of Higher Learning	770	44	526	200
Junior College	313	25	256	32
Other Schools	392	86	255	51
4. Georgia	1,170	139	732	299
Institution of Higher Learning	582	18	324	240
Junior College	141	11	120	10
Other Schools	589	121	408	59
5. Maryland	288	24	182	82
Institution of Higher Learning	237	15	149	73
Junior College	98	13	76	9
Other Schools	51	9	33	9
6. North Carolina	48,205	16,296	16,799	15,110
Institution of Higher Learning	73,432	4,541	66,087	13,804
Junior College	58,970	4,208	51,407	3,355
Other Schools	33,773	11,755	20,712	1,306
7. South Carolina	1,461	111	956	384
Institution of Higher Learning	1,063	34	696	333
Junior College	440	27	349	64
Other Schools	388	77	260	51
8. Virginia	1,038	79	669	290
Institution of Higher Learning	832	39	529	264
Junior College	318	29	264	25
Other Schools	206	40	140	26
9. West Virginia	87	9	59	19
Institution of Higher Learning	72	5	50	17
Junior College	24	4	19	1
Other Schools	15	4	9	2

REGION West North Central

Table 48: (Continued)

NORTH DAKOTA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Iowa	87	3	53	31
Institution of Higher Learning	55	0	30	25
Junior College	17	0	17	0
Other Schools	32	3	23	6
2. Kansas	45	3	27	15
Institution of Higher Learning	40	3	25	12
Junior College	12	1	11	0
Other Schools	5	0	2	3
3. Minnesota	1,243	53	840	350
Institution of Higher Learning	799	11	488	300
Junior College	37	2	30	5
Other Schools	444	42	352	50
4. Missouri	47	1	25	21
Institution of Higher Learning	32	0	13	20.
Junior College	1	0	1	0
Other Schools	14	1	12	1
5. Nebraska	45	1	28	16
Institution of Higher Learning	34	1	19	14
Junior College	7	0	6	1
Other Schools	11	0	9	2
6. North Dakota	10,551	680	7,411	2,460
Institution of Higher Learning	6,906	105	4,682	2,119
Junior College	1,146	40	1,002	104
Other Schools	3,645	575	2,729	341
7. South Dakota	199	17	137	45
Institution of Higher Learning	120	3	77	40
Junior College	1	0	1	0
Other Schools	79	14	60	5

REGION East North Central

Table 4B: (Continued)

OHIO

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Illinois	1,150	133	695	322
Institution of Higher Learning	1,594	28	351	267
Junior College	177	27	135	15
Other Schools	504	105	344	55
2. Indiana	2,051	412	1,269	370
Institution of Higher Learning	801	27	453	321
Junior College	107	18	83	6
Other Schools	1,250	385	816	49
3. Michigan	2,066	102	791	506
Institution of Higher Learning	1,835	51	649	548
Junior College	254	28	196	30
Other Schools	231	51	142	38
4. Ohio	154,913	15,599	107,387	31,927
Institution of Higher Learning	120,390	6,996	84,724	28,670
Junior College	44,802	4,976	37,026	2,800
Other Schools	34,523	8,603	22,663	3,257
5. Wisconsin	232	16	147	69
Institution of Higher Learning	160	5	98	57
Junior College	35	4	27	4
Other Schools	112	51	49	12

REGION West South Central

Table 48: (Continued) OKLAHOMA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arkansas	625	73	439	113
Institution of Higher Learning	391	25	274	92
Junior College	192	17	164	11
Other Schools	234	48	165	21
2. Louisiana	174	9	108	57
Institution of Higher Learning	131	4	77	50
Junior College	16	1	14	1
Other Schools	43	5	31	7
3. Oklahoma	66,507	5,550	45,569	15,388
Institution of Higher Learning	48,986	2,273	33,050	13,663
Junior College	18,004	1,574	15,062	1,368
Other Schools	17,161	3,277	12,519	1,725
4. Texas	2,452	158	1,463	831
Institution of Higher Learning	1,861	88	1,114	659
Junior College	796	77	645	73
Other Schools	591	70	349	172

REGION Pacific

Table 48: (Continued)

OREGON

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Alaska	15	4	71	24
Institution of Higher Learning	12	0	40	18
Junior College	2	0	4	1
Other Schools	3	4	31	6
2. California	1,249	160	1,206	526
Institution of Higher Learning	1,089	141	1,026	467
Junior College	530	102	679	97
Other Schools	160	46	180	59
3. Hawaii	19,415	2	34	37
Institution of Higher Learning	16,445	2	26	31
Junior College	9,314	1	6	1
Other Schools	2,970	0	8	6
4. Oregon	121	4,357	39,499	12,750
Institution of Higher Learning	123	2,940	33,708	11,619
Junior College	38	2,779	23,669	2,331
Other Schools	8	1,417	5,711	1,131
5. Washington	179	141	1,341	503
Institution of Higher Learning	152	101	1,073	398
Junior College	68	91	730	88
Other Schools	27	40	268	105

REGION Middle Atlantic

Table 48: (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. New Jersey	4,111	636	2,712	763
Institution of Higher Learning	1,899	84	1,133	682
Junior College	501	58	396	47
Other Schools	2,266	552	1,579	135
2. New York	2,282	84	1,364	834
Institution of Higher Learning	1,952	48	1,132	772
Junior College	285	20	234	31
Other Schools	330	36	232	62
3. Pennsylvania	145,796	13,294	101,710	30,792
Institution of Higher Learning	104,356	4,822	71,905	27,629
Junior College	30,837	2,993	25,718	2,126
Other Schools	41,440	8,472	29,805	3,163

REGION New England

Table 48: (Continued)

RHODE ISLAND

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Connecticut	279	33	163	83
Institution of Higher Learning	186	9	108	69
Junior College	60	7	44	9
Other Schools	83	24	55	14
2. Maine	65	9	40	16
Institution of Higher Learning	48	3	31	14
Junior College	7	0	7	0
Other Schools	17	6	9	2
3. Massachusetts	1,408	135	921	352
Institution of Higher Learning	1,120	180	714	326
Junior College	408	70	306	32
Other Schools	288	55	207	26
4. New Hampshire	93	4	67	22
Institution of Higher Learning	87	4	63	20
Junior College	5	0	4	1
Other Schools	6	0	4	2
5. Rhode Island	23,347	3,747	16,476	3,124
Institution of Higher Learning	20,084	2,687	14,431	2,966
Junior College	2,590	267	2,171	152
Other Schools	3,263	1,060	2,045	158
6. Vermont	16	3	6	7
Institution of Higher Learning	16	3	6	7
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	0	0	0	0

REGION South Atlantic

Table 48: (Continued)

SOUTH CAROLINA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Delaware	29	2	20	7
Institution of Higher Learning	17	1	13	3
Junior College	10	1	9	0
Other Schools	12	1	7	4
2. District of Columbia	1,340	9	69	56
Institution of Higher Learning	112	3	55	54
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	22	6	14	2
3. Florida	783	82	544	157
Institution of Higher Learning	526	30	371	125
Junior College	236	21	192	23
Other Schools	257	52	173	32
4. Georgia	1,665	185	1,100	380
Institution of Higher Learning	803	21	457	325
Junior College	151	11	126	14
Other Schools	862	164	643	55.
5. Maryland	148	13	100	35
Institution of Higher Learning	113	9	74	30
Junior College	51	9	35	7
Other Schools	35	4	26	5
6. North Carolina	1,667	175	1,131	361
Institution of Higher Learning	1,237	50	861	326
Junior College	633	48	533	52
Other Schools	430	125	270	35
7. South Carolina	64,718	10,008	45,465	9,245
Institution of Higher Learning	41,484	2,224	30,896	8,364
Junior College	26,746	2,001	22,650	2,095
Other Schools	23,234	7,784	14,569	881
8. Virginia	269	10	167	92
Institution of Higher Learning	235	5	148	82
Junior College	89	4	74	11
Other Schools	34	5	19	10
9. West Virginia	41	3	31	7
Institution of Higher Learning	35	1	27	7
Junior College	15	0	14	1
Other Schools	6	2	4	0

REGION East South Central

Table 48: (Continued)

TENNESSEE

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Alabama	1,516	116	1,149	251
Institution of Higher Learning	1,214	62	929	223
Junior College	754	52	662	40
Other Schools	302	54	220	28
2. Kentucky	813	75	537	201
Institution of Higher Learning	637	29	420	188
Junior College	157	14	132	11
Other Schools	176	46	117	13
3. Mississippi	527	50	341	136
Institution of Higher Learning	366	19	233	114
Junior College	360	13	155	13
Other Schools	134	31	81	22
4. Tennessee	84,454	11,837	56,858	15,759
Institution of Higher Learning	38,238	3,581	40,156	14,501
Junior College	23,925	2,344	20,043	1,538
Other Schools	26,216	8,256	16,702	1,258

REGION West North Central

Table 48: (Continued)

SOUTH DAKOTA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Iowa	307	18	224	65
Institution of Higher Learning	230	9	167	54
Junior College	156	8	138	10
Other Schools	77	9	57	11
2. Kansas	208	19	151	38
Institution of Higher Learning	198	19	142	37
Junior College	27	0	25	2
Other Schools	10	0	9	1
3. Minnesota	567	26	381	160
Institution of Higher Learning	297	4	168	125
Junior College	31	4	21	6
Other Schools	270	22	213	35
4. Missouri	271	36	194	41
Institution of Higher Learning	248	29	180	39
Junior College	30	6	21	3
Other Schools	23	7	14	2
5. Nebraska	275	12	184	79
Institution of Higher Learning	168	5	95	68
Junior College	28	4	19	5
Other Schools	107	7	89	11
6. North Dakota	243	24	178	41
Institution of Higher Learning	119	6	84	29
Junior College	47	5	38	4
Other Schools	124	18	94	12
7. South Dakota	12,659	1,080	8,665	2,914
Institution of Higher Learning	9,004	501	5,979	2,524
Junior College	37	0	31	6
Other Schools	3,655	579	2,686	390

REGION West South Central

Table 48: (Continued)

TEXAS

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arkansas	700	63	468	169
Institution of Higher Learning	421	23	274	124
Junior College	84	10	68	6
Other Schools	297	40	212	45
2. Louisiana	1,081	74	696	311
Institution of Higher Learning	705	25	421	259
Junior College	69	6	59	4
Other Schools	376	49	275	52
3. Oklahoma	2,244	147	1,563	534
Institution of Higher Learning	1,546	70	1,038	438
Junior College	360	34	298	28
Other Schools	698	77	525	96
4. Texas	267,600	24,937	183,716	58,947
Institution of Higher Learning	218,085	13,872	151,668	52,545
Junior College	113,362	11,477	92,939	8,946
Other Schools	49,515	11,065	32,048	6,402

REGION Mountain

Table 4B: (Continued)

UTAH

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arizona	280	28	147	105
Institution of Higher Learning	144	20	122	102
Junior College	113	18	80	15
Other Schools	36	8	25	3
2. Colorado	267	17	155	95
Institution of Higher Learning	198	11	114	73
Junior College	53	7	43	3
Other Schools	69	6	41	22
3. Idaho	217	14	126	77
Institution of Higher Learning	198	9	117	72
Junior College	33	2	25	6
Other Schools	19	5	9	5
4. Montana	51	5	27	19
Institution of Higher Learning	38	2	18	18
Junior College	6	0	5	1
Other Schools	13	3	9	1
5. Nevada	118	8	69	40
Institution of Higher Learning	93	5	55	33
Junior College	39	4	31	4
Other Schools	24	3	14	7
6. New Mexico	51	3	38	10
Institution of Higher Learning	40	2	30	8
Junior College	5	0	5	0
Other Schools	11	1	8	2
7. Utah	25,794	1,996	16,175	7,623
Institution of Higher Learning	23,739	1,499	14,922	7,318
Junior College	1,601	114	1,285	202
Other Schools	2,055	497	1,253	305
8. Wyoming	51	5	25	21
Institution of Higher Learning	42	1	23	18
Junior College	18	1	12	5
Other Schools	9	4	2	3

REGION New England

Table 48: (Continued)

VERMONT

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Connecticut	137	16	84	37
Institution of Higher Learning	48	1	25	22
Junior College	14	0	13	1
Other Schools	89	15	59	15
2. Maine	66	3	40	23
Institution of Higher Learning	51	2	27	22
Junior College	8	0	8	0
Other Schools	15	1	13	1
3. Massachusetts	329	7	178	144
Institution of Higher Learning	247	3	120	124
Junior College	58	1	41	16
Other Schools	82	4	58	20
4. New Hampshire	367	18	234	115
Institution of Higher Learning	331	13	206	112
Junior College	54	5	43	6
Other Schools	36	5	28	3
5. Rhode Island	22	1	7	14
Institution of Higher Learning	16	1	4	11
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	6	0	3	3
6. Vermont	3,629	316	1,974	1,339
Institution of Higher Learning	3,020	82	1,702	1,239
Junior College	730	40	570	120
Other Schools	609	234	272	103

REGION South Atlantic

Table 4B: (Continued)

VIRGINIA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Delaware	81	6	53	22
Institution of Higher Learning	40	1	26	13
Junior College	16	0	14	2
Other Schools	41	5	27	9
2. District of Columbia	4,423	127	2,234	4,062
Institution of Higher Learning	5,896	53	1,888	3,955
Junior College	18	2	15	1
Other Schools	527	74	346	107
3. Florida	1,524	165	1,014	345
Institution of Higher Learning	1,092	85	730	277
Junior College	340	22	284	34
Other Schools	432	80	284	68
4. Georgia	687	91	411	185
Institution of Higher Learning	362	5	205	152
Junior College	98	4	85	9
Other Schools	325	86	206	33
5. Maryland	1,958	95	1,146	717
Institution of Higher Learning	1,442	28	807	607
Junior College	320	20	272	28
Other Schools	516	67	339	110
6. North Carolina	1,736	179	1,119	438
Institution of Higher Learning	1,354	66	877	411
Junior College	601	50	487	64
Other Schools	382	113	242	27
7. South Carolina	363	25	229	109
Institution of Higher Learning	283	11	176	96
Junior College	93	10	72	11
Other Schools	80	14	53	13
8. Virginia	70,702	6,570	48,805	15,327
Institution of Higher Learning	58,635	3,113	41,307	14,215
Junior College	32,698	2,621	27,244	2,833
Other Schools	12,067	3,457	7,498	1,112
9. West Virginia	435	24	321	90
Institution of Higher Learning	338	6	249	83
Junior College	65	1	57	7
Other Schools	97	10	72	7

REGION Pacific

Table 48: (Continued)

WASHINGTON

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Alaska	237	13	155	69
Institution of Higher Learning	145	6	101	38
Junior College	21	1	18	2
Other Schools	91	7	54	31
2. California	3,372	265	2,225	882
Institution of Higher Learning	2,827	189	1,880	758
Junior College	1,583	169	1,272	142
Other Schools	545	76	345	124
3. Hawaii	158	5	95	58
Institution of Higher Learning	128	5	76	47
Junior College	52	3	46	3
Other Schools	30	0	19	11
4. Oregon	3,116	230	2,008	878
Institution of Higher Learning	2,309	130	1,430	749
Junior College	916	114	733	69
Other Schools	807	100	578	129
5. Washington	100,141	7,672	69,836	22,633
Institution of Higher Learning	300,555	4,515	55,907	19,663
Junior College	50,987	4,158	42,013	4,816
Other Schools	19,976	3,157	13,849	2,970

REGION South Atlantic

Table 48: (Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Delaware	17	0	14	3
Institution of Higher Learning	10	0	8	2
Junior College	4	0	4	0
Other Schools	7	0	6	1
2.. District of Columbia	94	0	56	38
Institution of Higher Learning	83	0	47	36
Junior College	0	0	0	0
Other Schools	11	0	9	2
3. Florida	366	37	261	68
Institution of Higher Learning	212	9	146	58
Junior College	99	7	81	11
Other Schools	153	28	115	10
4. Georgia	134	7	92	33
Institution of Higher Learning	54	0	27	27
Junior College	14	0	11	3
Other Schools	83	7	65	6
5. Maryland	150	6	163	81
Institution of Higher Learning	194	2	118	74
Junior College	71	1	64	6
Other Schools	56	4	45	7
6. North Carolina	151	13	97	41
Institution of Higher Learning	105	4	64	37
Junior College	35	3	28	4
Other Schools	46	9	33	4
7. South Carolina	55	3	36	16
Institution of Higher Learning	42	2	26	14
Junior College	10	2	8	0
Other Schools	13	1	10	2
8. Virginia	453	25	271	157
Institution of Higher Learning	381	14	221	146
Junior College	146	11	116	19
Other Schools	72	11	50	11
9. West Virginia	26,002	2,518	18,900	4,584
Institution of Higher Learning	20,016	794	14,871	4,351
Junior College	8,297	619	7,24[illegible]	433
Other Schools	5,986	1,724	4,029	233

REGION East North Central

Table 48: (Continued)

WISCONSIN

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Illinois	1,373	85	778	510
Institution of Higher Learning	948	23	485	440
Junior College	294	18	216	60
Other Schools	425	62	293	70
2. Indiana	207	47	143	97
Institution of Higher Learning	143	7	51	85
Junior College	13	4	9	0
Other Schools	144	40	92	12
3. Michigan	587	60	328	199
Institution of Higher Learning	509	25	295	189
Junior College	193	18	151	24
Other Schools	78	35	33	10
4. Ohio	215	9	96	110
Institution of Higher Learning	160	2	63	95
Junior College	26	0	20	6
Other Schools	45	7	33	15
5. Wisconsin	70,411	5,366	46,012	19,033
Institution of Higher Learning	52,450	1,771	33,533	17,146
Junior College	21,203	1,305	17,414	2,484
Other Schools	17,961	3,595	12,479	1,887

REGION Mountain

Table 40: (Continued)

WYOMING

TYPE AND LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
1. Arizona	109	6	62	41
Institution of Higher Learning	89	2	47	40
Junior College	24	1	18	5
Other Schools	20	4	15	1
2. Colorado	487	22	307	158
Institution of Higher Learning	309	11	187	111
Junior College	81	1	68	12
Other Schools	178	11	120	47
3. Idaho	47	3	31	13
Institution of Higher Learning	45	2	30	13
Junior College	9	2	7	0
Other Schools	2	1	1	0
4. Montana	145	9	97	39
Institution of Higher Learning	93	2	59	32
Junior College	2	2	0	0
Other Schools	52	7	38	7
5. Nevada	19	0	16	3
Institution of Higher Learning	11	0	8	3
Junior College	3	0	3	0
Other Schools	8	0	8	0
6. New Mexico	22	0	15	7
Institution of Higher Learning	20	0	13	7
Junior College	2	0	0	2
Other Schools	2	0	2	0
7. Utah	170	2	106	62
Institution of Higher Learning	152	1	92	59
Junior College	5	1	3	1
Other Schools	18	1	14	3
8. Wyoming	5,193	246	3,442	1,505
Institution of Higher Learning	4,708	158	3,147	1,403
Junior College	3,564	19	2,142	308
Other Schools	485	88	295	102

Table 49A: Veteran GI Bill trainees by percent usage of entitlement and current training status: Not high school graduates.

PERCENT OF ENTITLEMENT USED	TOTALS	COL.%	IN TRAINING	COL.%	TERMINATED	COL.%
TOTAL	789,741	100.0	64,096 (8.1)	100.0	725,645 (91.9)	100.0
0 - 25 percent	530,664 (67.2)	67.2	33,287 (6.3)	51.9	497,377 (93.7)	68.5
26 - 49 percent	113,027 (14.3)	14.3	14,286 (12.6)	22.3	98,741 (87.4)	13.6
50 - 74 percent	69,572 (8.8)	8.8	9,030 (13.0)	14.1	60,542 (87.0)	8.3
74 - 99 percent	42,354 (5.4)	5.4	5,012 (11.8)	7.8	37,342 (88.2)	5.1
100 percent or more	34,124 (4.3)	4.3	2,481 (7.3)	3.9	31,643 (92.7)	4.4
Less than 2 months	346,679 (43.9)	43.9	13,542 (3.9)	21.1	333,137 (96.1)	45.9

Table 49B: Veteran GI Bill Trainees by percent usage of entitlement and current training status: High school graduates.

PERCENT OF ENTITLEMENT USED	TOTALS	COL.%	IN TRAINING	COL.%	TERMINATED	COL.%
TOTAL	4,506,571	100.0	466,177 (10.3)	10.3	4,040,394 (89.7)	89.7,
0 - 25 percent	2,008,125 (44.6)	44.6	156,010 (7.8)	33.6	1,852,115 (92.2)	45.8
26 - 49 percent	882,913 (19.6)	19.6	112,370 (12.7)	24.1	710,543 (80.5)	17.6
50 - 74 percent	670,257 (14.9)	14.9	95,128 (14.2)	20.4	575,129 (85.8)	14.2
75 - 99 percent	538,416 (11.9)	11.9	66,037 (12.3)	14.2	472,379 (87.7)	11.7
100 percent or more	466,860 (10.4)	10.4	36,632 (7.8)	7.9	430,228 (92.2)	10.6
Less than 2 months	1,056,067 (23.4)	23.4	59,927 (5.7)	12.9	996,140 (94.3)	24.7

Table 49C: Veteran GI Bill trainees by percent usage of entitlements and current training status: One or more years of college.

PERCENT OF ENTITLEMENT USED	TOTALS	COL.%	IN TRAINING	COL.%	TERMINATED	COL.%
TOTAL	1,216,419	100.0	112,953 (9.3)	100.0	1,103,467 (90.7)	100.0
0 - 25 percent	409,316 (33.6)	33.6	32,753 (8.0)	29.0	376,563 (92.0)	34.1
26 - 49 percent	260,267 (21.4)	21.4	27,747 (10.7)	24.6	232,520 (89.3)	21.0
50 - 74 percent	235,705 (19.4)	19.4	25,181 (10.7)	22.3	210,524 (89.3)	19.1
75 - 99 percent	167,186 (13.7)	13.7	17,412 (10.4)	15.4	149,774 (89.6)	13.6
100 percent or more	143,946 (11.8)	11.8	9,860 (6.8)	8.7	134,086 (93.2)	12.2
Less than 2 months	180,405 (14.8)	14.8	12,743 (7.1)	11.3	167,662 (92.2)	15.2

Table 58A: Veteran GI Bill trainees by location of training and years between separation and entry into training: In training.[1]

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 24 MONTHS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
Alabama	16,547	2,344	7,281	1,818	1,389	1,770	1,245	292	105	43
Alaska	806	157	276	114	69	93	56	19	15	7
Arizona	15,815	2,735	7,051	1,923	1,140	1,454	1,025	289	134	64
Arkansas	8,293	1,334	3,342	1,000	622	916	700	209	122	48
California	80,123	13,663	38,304	9,509	5,047	6,780	4,457	1,255	669	439
Colorado	12,161	2,140	4,917	1,591	901	1,294	846	232	160	80
Connecticut	7,516	1,020	3,143	941	602	881	616	199	84	30
Delaware	1,676	240	644	199	147	217	145	44	32	8
District of Columbia	3,620	655	1,484	469	274	368	230	71	29	40
Florida	30,068	5,000	12,752	3,411	2,105	3,156	2,392	734	377	141
Georgia	17,094	2,677	7,181	1,984	1,291	1,810	1,340	425	250	136
Hawaii	4,814	799	1,851	595	337	483	495	144	88	22
Idaho	2,921	526	1,388	387	180	222	147	43	28	10
Illinois	23,700	3,164	9,226	2,811	1,897	2,940	2,426	667	383	176

[1] This table actually includes data only for Vietnam era veterans because the delimiting date for Peacetime veterans had already passed by September, 1980.

Table 50A: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 24 MONTHS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
Indiana	12,644	1,733	5,018	1,640	945	1,478	1,189	388	178	75
Iowa	7,053	885	2,075	853	529	850	651	249	111	50
Kansas	7,678	1,279	3,406	877	545	733	550	154	108	26
Kentucky	9,812	1,370	3,961	1,201	758	1,134	870	284	166	68
Louisiana	10,945	1,797	4,955	1,331	741	1,070	699	210	100	42
Maine	3,920	578	1,426	526	292	506	385	105	67	35
Maryland	11,336	1,703	4,659	1,433	833	1,191	969	300	169	79
Massachusetts	14,094	1,684	5,427	1,813	1,118	1,856	1,529	387	197	83
Michigan	17,913	2,315	7,128	2,260	1,386	2,182	1,766	441	262	173
Minnesota	11,519	1,623	5,211	1,438	804	1,147	837	279	125	55
Mississippi	6,189	1,056	2,694	684	399	619	488	139	84	26
Missouri	16,824	2,459	7,071	1,997	1,098	1,884	1,544	397	266	108
Montana	2,107	300	940	278	165	200	140	37	26	21
Nebraska	6,207	931	2,710	763	430	636	481	150	74	32
Nevada	3,024	518	1,180	375	239	321	235	77	53	26

Table 50A: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 24 MONTHS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New Hampshire	3,023	461	1,049	372	201	390	351	117	38	44
New Jersey	11,952	1,445	4,457	1,557	971	1,453	1,297	419	241	112
New Mexico	5.519	947	2,556	721	335	463	328	97	48	24
New York	25,990	3,251	9,938	3,111	2,064	3,223	2,720	932	493	258
North Carolina	19,844	2,762	8,201	2,359	1,461	2,372	1,785	502	268	134
North Dakota	2,552	347	1,257	301	179	224	157	45	30	12
Ohio	19.353	2,682	7,417	2,448	1,506	2,401	1,881	592	292	134
Oklahoma	12,807	2,217	5,955	1,491	798	1,160	789	230	112	55
Oregon	7,627	1,213	3.513	970	549	644	442	163	94	39
Pennsylvania	23,930	2,855	9,851	3,161	1,926	2,716	2,132	705	414	170
Rhode Island	3,611	412	1,340	478	307	537	414	78	35	10
South Carolina	14,917	2,334	6,149	1,816	1,153	1,707	1,156	352	170	80
South Dakota	2,432	344	1,080	279	171	250	213	55	23	17
Tennessee	14,234	2,241	5,893	1,615	991	1,615	1,262	387	162	68
Texas	49,414	8,780	22,189	5,688	3,343	4,709	3,153	856	475	221
Utah	4,405	839	2,120	488	329	325	213	48	24	19

Table 50A: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 24 MONTHS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
Vermont	949	122	402	109	58	101	81	38	31	7
Virginia	13.685	2,495	5,577	1,579	978	1,505	1,002	328	164	57
Washington	14,642	2,859	6,612	1,780	952	1,185	782	229	179	64
West Virginia	6,174	778	2,362	767	491	747	639	237	112	41
Wisconsin	13.824	1,721	6,004	1,861	1,043	1,492	1,143	331	148	81
Wyoming	1,575	257	684	206	110	143	126	35	11	3
Puerto Rico	4,575	843	1,624	559	333	571	414	94	64	73
U.S. Total	638,878	98.447 (15.4)	272.117 (42.6)	77,358 (12.1)	45,999 (7.2)	67,553 (10.6)	50,499 (9.5)	15,026 (2.3)	8,086 (1.3)	3,793 (0.5)
Grand Total	646,225	99,678 (15.4)	275,200 (42.6)	78,310 (12.1)	46,502 (7.2)	68,327 (10.6)	51,029 (9.5)	15,146 (2.3)	8,162 (1.3)	3,871 (0.6)

Table 508: Veteran GI Bill trainees by location of training and years between separation and entry into training: Terminated.

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 24 MONTHS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
Alabama	108,501	6,582	34,399	11,047	7,855	12,695	9,773	4,010	3,446	18,694
Alaska	9,205	854	2,802	1,123	765	1,117	733	353	272	1,186
Arizona	93,365	6,318	30,055	10,234	6,916	10,568	8,217	3,326	2,858	14,873
Arkansas	51,111	3,077	16,703	5,646	3,851	5,960	4,384	1,746	1,561	8,183
California	839,211	50,088	279,063	92,524	62,701	94,707	73,609	30,329	25,734	130,456
Colorado	105,588	7,926	33,887	12,646	8,247	12,410	9,087	3,592	3,145	14,648
Connecticut	67,309	2,834	21,449	8,218	5,620	8,410	6,172	2,560	2,255	9,791
Delaware	18,599	1,155	5,032	2,052	1,455	2,468	1,857	723	626	3,231
District of Columbia	44,365	3,178	14,283	5,371	3,846	5,643	3,924	1,611	1,292	5,217
Florida	252,157	17,727	84,066	27,715	19,389	29,188	22,261	8,965	7,609	35,237
Georgia	148,032	8,545	48,436	16,650	11,996	18,476	13,959	5,391	4,489	20,090
Hawaii	26,378	1,801	9,874	3,069	1,920	2,760	2,037	865	759	3,293
Idaho	21,752	1,321	7,638	2,605	1,687	2,412	1,677	673	591	3,148
Illinois	261,883	12,133	83,676	30,509	21,747	32,858	24,348	9,749	8,330	38,533

Table 508: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 24 MONTHS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
Indiana	130,748	5,744	38,472	15,694	11,414	17,356	12,616	5,046	4,335	20,071
Iowa	67,804	2,888	21,975	7,607	5,275	7,830	5,824	2,343	1,956	12,106
Kansas	53,720	3,163	20,522	6,114	4,055	5,615	4,181	1,703	1,437	6,930
Kentucky	75,267	3,851	22,286	8,681	6,123	9,909	7,355	2,898	2,451	11,713
Louisiana	91,490	5,337	32,759	10,203	7,057	10,413	7,461	2,960	2,673	12,627
Maine	28,583	1,554	8,365	3,203	2,127	3,410	2,612	1,149	836	5,327
Maryland	98,751	6,003	31,008	11,677	8,174	12,228	9,250	3,768	3,157	13,486
Massachusetts	142,772	6,167	43,332	16,061	10,781	16,383	12,798	5,546	4,727	26,977
Michigan	241,038	10,406	72,213	27,949	20,487	31,619	23,522	9,500	7,617	37,725
Minnesota	118,513	5,351	44,933	14,671	9,043	12,679	8,890	3,675	3,053	16,218
Mississippi	44,200	2,948	15,207	4,788	3,308	5,070	3,651	1,461	1,305	6,462
Missouri	143,197	7,853	46,709	16,038	11,322	17,005	13,009	5,180	4,384	21,697
Montana	21,763	1,199	8,166	2,853	1,740	2,385	1,715	610	547	2,548
Nebraska	43,415	2,750	15,594	4,782	3,068	4,495	3,281	1,392	1,237	6,816
Nevada	22,650	1,522	6,254	2,393	1,655	2,770	2,207	907	815	4,127

Table 50B: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 24 MONTHS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
New Hampshire	23,379	1,409	6,677	2,353	1,718	2,774	2,247	906	750	4,545
New Jersey	132,378	5,221	37,986	16,238	11,079	17,189	13,066	5,564	4,663	21,372
New Mexico	36,316	2,391	12,860	4,250	2,796	4,080	2,964	1,176	1,021	4,778
New York	360,000	15,123	108,964	41,346	28,551	43,695	33,703	14,349	12,352	61,917
North Carolina	151,572	7,964	49,246	16,214	11,496	18,343	14,069	5,520	4,343	24,377
North Dakota	17,762	948	7,086	2,138	1,269	1,726	1,175	494	451	2,475
Ohio	250,843	12,257	78,905	30,940	21,441	32,372	23,266	9,472	7,970	34,220
Oklahoma	88,826	5,583	31,788	9,646	6,659	9,993	7,501	3,110	2,585	11,961
Oregon	86,953	4,859	31,498	10,559	6,861	9,787	6,962	2,780	2,377	11,270
Pennsylvania	256,294	9,318	80,507	32,740	22,299	32,793	23,855	9,755	8,430	36,589
Rhode Island	30,930	1,397	7,988	3,216	2,170	3,434	2,779	1,280	1,116	7,550
South Carolina	81,064	5,193	25,811	8,652	6,116	9,912	7,420	2,896	2,362	12,702
South Dakota	21,040	959	6,474	2,197	1,426	2,228	1,672	749	687	4,648
Tennessee	124,252	6,744	40,765	14,011	9,884	14,978	11,255	4,442	3,748	18,425
Texas	347,088	23,999	116,516	37,915	26,400	41,509	30,702	12,261	10,542	47,244
Utah	41,445	2,793	14,578	4,440	2,972	4,517	3,221	1,341	1,229	6,354

Table 508: (Continued)

LOCATION OF TRAINING	TOTAL	BEFORE SEPARATION	SEPARATION TO 1 YEAR AFTER	1 TO 24 MONTHS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 7 YEARS	7 TO 8 YEARS	8 TO 9 YEARS	9 OR MORE YEARS
Vermont	9,235	464	3,077	1,108	747	1,096	814	326	297	1,306
Virginia	114,327	8,619	37,819	13,158	9,023	13,802	10,299	4,056	3,350	14,201
Washington	141,141	9,143	50,950	16,928	10,773	15,908	11,591	4,648	3,924	17,276
West Virginia	43,367	1,985	13,589	4,849	3,438	5,469	4,266	1,763	1,511	6,497
Wisconsin	113,527	4,849	38,931	13,065	8,816	13,145	9,584	3,900	3,421	17,816
Wyoming	10,010	610	3,706	1,207	798	1,045	772	300	254	1,318
Puerto Rico	37,984	1,604	9,102	3,997	2,745	4,545	3,721	1,643	1,481	9,146
U.S. Total	5,853,127	322,103	1,904,879	669,293	460,356	698,635	523,594	213,119	180,888	880,260
Grand Total	5,907,526[1]	325,453 (5.5)	1,919,466 (32.5)	675,048 (11.4)	464,324 (7.9)	705,078 (11.9)	528,692 (9.0)	215,362 (3.7)	182,824 (3.1)	891,279 (15.1)

[1] Column totals may not add because of reporting errors.

Table 51: Veteran GI Bill trainees who applied for training after separation from service and trained in IHL and other residence schools by type of training, training time and public/private status.

TRAINING TIME AND PUBLIC/PRIVATE STATUS	Total All Schools	Institutions Of Higher Learning	Other Residence Schools
Total	531,418 (100.0)	313,153 (100.0)	218,265 (100.0)
Full Time Total	198,650 (100.0)	106,734 (100.0)	91,916 (100.0)
Total Public	381,304 (71.8)	204,339 (65.2)	176,965 (81.1)
Public Full Time	140,775 (70.9)	63,670 (59.6)	77,105 (83.9)
Total Private	150,114 (28.2)	108,814 (34.7)	41,300 (18.9)
Private Full Time	57,875 (29.1)	43,064 (40.3)	14,811 (16.1)

APPENDIX B

Survey of Veterans II Tables
1 through 58

APPENDIX B

SURVEY OF VETERANS II
TABLES 1 THROUGH 58

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Table 1: Veterans by period of service.

PERIOD OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF VETERANS
Vietnam	7,825,000 (57.9)
Vietnam and Korea	331,000 (2.5)
Vietnam, Korea and World War II	198,000 (1.5)
Post-Vietnam	377,000 (2.8)
Peacetime Post-Korea	2,960,000 (21.9)
Korea	1,462,000 (10.8)
Korea and World War II	338,000 (2.5)
World War II	16,000 (.1)
Total	13,507,000

Table 2: Veterans by race and period of service (in thousands).

Race	Period of Service				
	Total	Vietnam Only	Vietnam, Korea, World War II	Post-Vietnam	Peacetime Post-Korea
White	9,376 (89.5)	5,781 (61.7)	480 (5.1)	373 (4.0)	2,742 (29.2)
Black	912 (8.7)	667 (73.1)	33 (3.6)	38 (4.2)	174 (19.1)
Other	184 (1.8)	119 (64.7)	16 (8.7)	6 (3.3)	43 (23.4)
Total	10,472 (100.0)	6,567 (62.7)	529 (5.1)	417 (4.0)	2,959 (28.3)

Table 3: Number of Veterans by period and branch of service (in thousands).

Branch of Service	Period of Service			
	Vietnam	Vietnam, Korea, WWII	Peacetime Post-Korea	Total
Army	3,785 (48.5)	155 (29.8)	1,661 (57.4)	5,461 (50.0)
Navy	1,650 (21.2)	109 (20.9)	559 (19.3)	2,318 (20.9)
Air Force	1,512 (19.4)	225 (28.0)	473 (16.3)	2,210 (20.0)
Marine Corps	758 (9.7)	23 (4.4)	184 (6.4)	965 (8.7)
Coast Guard	93 (1.2)	9 (1.7)	17 (.6)	119 (1.1)
Total	7,798	521	2,894	11,073

Table 4: Number of veterans by branch of service and method of entry in military service (in thousands).

Branch of Service	Method of Entry into Military Service		
	Drafted	Enlisted	TOTAL
Army	3,030	3,293	6,323 (49.2)
Navy	81	2,626	2,707 (20.5)
Air Force	98	2,573	2,671 (20.8)
Marine Corps	43	1,032	1,075 (8.4)
Coast Guard	3	18	21 (1.2)
Total	3,255 (25.3)	9,542 (74.7)	12,797 (100.0)

Table 5: Veterans interviewed by manner of release (in thousands).

Manner of Release	Number of Veterans
Military retirement-Disability	88 (0.6)
Military retirement-Length of service	827 (6.1)
Medical/Disability Release	668 (4.9)
Release not medical-less than 20 years	11,911 (88.2)

Table 6: Number of veterans by age at separation (in thousands).

Age at Separation	Number of Veterans
17-20 years old	1,164 (8.9)
21 years old	1,530 (11.8)
22 years old	2,234 (17.2)
23 years old	2.135 (16.4)
24 years old	1,531 (11.8)
25 years old	1,175 (9.0)
26-27 years old	1,364 (10.5)
28-30 years old	665 (5.1)
31-65 years old	1,208 (9.3)

Table 7A: Number of Peacetime veterans by race and age at separation (in thousands).

RACE	AGE AT SEPARATION									
	17-20	21	22	23	24	25	26-27	28-30	31-65	TOTAL
White	291	434	400	428	286	379	287	91	9	2,605
Black	23	26	28	25	18	22	4	3	0	149
Other	9	2	2	9	3	11	5	0	0	41
Total	323 (11.6)	462 (16.5)	430 (15.4)	462 (16.5)	307 (11.0)	412 (14.7)	296 (10.6)	94 (3.4)	9 (0.3)	2,795

Table 7B: Number of veterans with Vietnam, Korean and World War II service by race and age at separation (in thousands).

	AGE AT SEPARATION									
RACE	17-20	21	22	23	24	25	26-27	28-30	31-65	TOTAL
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	461
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	34
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	508	508

Table 7C: Number of Vietnam Era veterans by race and age at separation (in thousands).

RACE	AGE AT SEPARATION									
	17-20	21	22	23	24	25	26-27	28-30	31-65	TOTAL
White	543	764	1,278	1,281	898	592	813	377	266	6,812
Black	58	79	170	92	73	60	59	9	44	644
Other	19	3	33	19	18	3	14	8	0	117
Total	620 (8.2)	846 (11.2)	1,481 (19.6)	1,392 (18.4)	989 (13.0)	655 (8.6)	886 (11.7)	394 (5.2)	310 (4.1)	7,573

Table 8A: Number of Peacetime veterans by race and age as of interview (in thousands).

RACE	CURRENT AGE AS OF INTERVIEW										
	1-27	28-29	30-31	32-33	34-35	36-38	39-40	41-43	44-47	48+	TOTAL
White	0	0	0	21	114	660	695	747	441	64	2,742
Black	0	0	0	4	25	40	10	68	24	3	174
Other	0	0	0	0	3	4	6	24	6	0	43
Total	0	0	0	25	142	704	711	839	471	67	2,959

Table 8B: Number of post-Vietnam Era veterans by race and age as of interview (in thousands).

RACE	CURRENT AGE AS OF INTERVIEW										
	1-27	28-29	30-31	32-33	34-35	36-38	39-40	41-43	44-47	48+	TOTAL
White	318	7	5	0	9	4	0	30	0	0	373
Black	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	38
Other	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	349	11	5	0	9	4	0	39	0	0	417

Table 8C: Number of Vietnam Era veterans by race and age as of interview (in thousands).

RACE	CURRENT AGE AS OF INTERVIEW										
	1-27	28-29	30-31	32-33	34-35	36-38	39-40	41-43	44-47	48+	TOTAL
White	1,252	911	130	1,353	991	715	290	108	23	8	5,781
Black	156	107	104	98	93	61	25	20	3	0	667
Other	26	17	25	25	3	17	3	3	0	0	119
Total	1,434	1,035	259	1,476	1,087	793	318	131	26	8	6,567

Table 8D: Number of veterans with Vietnam, Korean and World War II service by race and age as of interview (in thousands).

RACE	CURRENT AGE AS OF INTERVIEW										
	1-27	28-29	30-31	32-33	34-35	36-38	39-40	41-43	44-47	48+	TOTAL
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	152	298	480
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	17	7	33
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	16
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	181	309	529

Table 9: Number of Vietnam Era veterans by race and period of time between separation and entry into training (in thousands).[1]

RACE	PERIOD OF TIME BETWEEN SEPARATION AND INITIAL ENTRY INTO TRAINING									
	STILL ON ACTIVE DUTY	LESS THAN 6 MOS.	6 MOS. TO 1 YEAR	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 4 YEARS	4 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 6 YEARS	6 YEARS OR MORE	TOTAL
White	116	1,439	824	524	396	271	216	201	379	4,366
Black	0	121	94	33	46	28	31	27	64	444
Other	0	29	35	14	0	0	1	2	3	84
Total	116 (2.4)	1,589 (32.5)	953 (19.5)	571 (11.7)	442 (9.0)	299 (6.1)	248 (5.1)	230 (4.7)	446 (9.1)	4,894

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[1] Includes all veterans with any Vietnam service.

Table 10: Number of Peacetime veterans by race and period of time between separation and entry into training (in thousands).

RACE	PERIOD OF TIME BETWEEN SEPARATION AND INITIAL ENTRY INTO TRAINING									
	STILL ON ACTIVE DUTY	LESS THAN 6 MOS.[1]	6 MOS. TO 1 YEAR [1]	1 TO 2 YEARS	2 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 4 YEARS	4 TO 5 YEARS	5 TO 6 YEARS	6 YEARS OR MORE	TOTAL
White	0	38	35	18	37	38	59	42	451	718
Black	0	3	3	3	3	8	8	3	39	70
Other	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	6
Total	0 -	41 (5.2)	38 (4.8)	21 (2.6)	40 (5.0)	50 (6.3)	69 (8.7)	45 (8.7)	490 (5.7)	794 (61.7)

[1] These Peacetime veterans were not eligiable for chapter 34 benefits during these time periods. Training may have taken place with Korean GI Bill or VA Vocational Rehabilitation benefits.

Table 11: Number of Vietnam Era veterans by race and level of education at time of interview (in thousands).[1]

RACE	CURRENT EDUCATION			
	1-8 yrs.	9-12 yrs.	13-18 yrs.	Total
White	93 (1.2)	3,715 (49.5)	3,698 (49.3)	7,506
Black	2 (.3)	414 (59.0)	286 (40.7)	702
Other	7 (5.3)	46 (34.6)	80 (60.2)	133
TOTAL	102 (1.2)	4,175 (50.1)	4,064 (48.7)	8,341

[1] Includes all veterans with Vietnam service.

Table 12: Number of Peacetime veterans by race and level of education at time of interview (in thousands).

RACE	CURRENT EDUCATION			
	1-8 yrs.	9-12 yrs	13-18 yrs.	Total
White	125 (4.6)	1,622 (59.2)	992 (36.2)	2,739
Black	4 (2.3)	97 (56.7)	70 (40.9)	171
Other	2 (4.5)	29 (65.9)	13 (29.5)	44
TOTAL	131 (4.4)	1,748 (59.2)	1,075 (36.4)	2,954

Table 13: Number of Vietnam Era veterans by race and level of education at RAD (in thousands).[1]

RACE	EDUCATION AT RAD 1-8 yrs.	 9-12 yrs.	 13-18 yrs.	 Total
White	115 (1.5)	5,262 (70.8)	2,059 (27.7)	7,436
Black	2 (.3)	565 (81.3)	128 (18.4)	695
Other	9 (8.3)	90 (82.6)	10 (9.2)	109
TOTAL	126 (1.5)	5,917 (71.8)	2,197 (26.7)	8,240

[1] Includes all veterans with Vietnam Era service.

Table 14: Number of Peacetime veterans by race and education level at RAD (in thousands).

RACE	EDUCATION AT RAD			
	1-8 yrs.	9-12 yrs.	13-18 yrs.	Total
White	139 (5.2)	1,924 (71.4)	633 (23.5)	2,696
Black	4 (11.0)	125 (77.2)	33 (20.4)	162
Other	6 (13.3)	32 (71.1)	7 (15.6)	45
TOTAL	149 (5.1)	2,081 (71.7)	673 (23.2)	2,903

Table 15: Number of Vietnam Era veterans who trained after RAD by race (in thousands).

RACE	Training After RAD		
	Trained After RAD	Did Not Train After RAD	TOTAL
White	5,023 (71.5)	2,003 (28.5)	7,026
Black	512 (76.6)	156 (23.4)	668
Other	87 (73.7)	31 (26.3)	118
Total	5,622 (72.0)	2,190 (28.0)	7,812

Table 16: Number of veterans with Vietnam, Korean and World War II service who trained after RAD by race (in thousands).

RACE	Training After RAD		
	Trained After RAD	Did Not Train After RAD	TOTAL
White	251 (52.3)	229 (47.7)	480
Black	11 (33.3)	22 (66.7)	33
Other	11 (78.6)	3 (21.4)	14
Total	273 (51.8)	254 (48.2)	527

Table 17: Number of Peacetime veterans who trained after RAD by race (in thousands).

RACE	Training After RAD		
	Trained After RAD	Did Not Train After RAD	TOTAL
White	1,650 (60.2)	1,092 (39.8)	2,742
Black	120 (70.6)	50 (29.4)	170
Other	17 (38.6)	27 (61.4)	44
Total	1,787 (60.5)	1,196 (40.5)	2,956

Table 18: Number of veterans who trained after RAD by level of education at separation (in thousands).

Education at RAD	TRAINING AFTER RAD		
	Trained After RAD	Did Not Train After RAD	TOTAL
1-8	163 (43.8)	209 (56.2)	372
9-12	5,894 (66.4)	2,988 (33.6)	8,882
13-18	2,409 (74.2)	839 (25.8)	3,248
TOTAL	8,466 (67.7)	4,036 (32.3)	12,502

Table 19: Number of veterans who trained after RAD by level of education at time of interview (in thousands).

Current Education Level	Training After RAD		
	Trained After RAD	Did Not Train After RAD	TOTAL
1-8 Years	110 (33.5)	218 (66.5)	328
9-12 Years	3,686 (53.7)	3,180 (46.3)	6,866
13-18 Years	5,026 (85.1)	880 (14.9)	5,906
Total	8,822 (67.3)	4,278 (32.7)	13,100

Table 20: Number of veterans who trained after RAD by age at separation (in thousands).

AGE AT SEPARATION	TRAINING AFTER RAD		
	TRAINED AFTER RAD	DID NOT TRAIN AFTER RAD	TOTAL
17-20	615 (61.8)	380 (38.2)	995
21	938 (65.4)	497 (34.6)	1,435
22	1,607 (74.7)	553 (25.6)	2,160
23	1,552 (74.7)	527 (25.3)	2,079
24	1,064 (70.7)	441 (29.3)	1,505
25	789 (68.3)	367 (31.7)	1,156
26-27	876 (65.7)	458 (34.3)	1,334
28-30	431 (65.3)	229 (34.7)	660
31-65	593 (50.5)	582 (49.5)	1,175
Total	8,465 (67.7)	4,034 (32.2)	12,499

Table 21: Number of Peacetime veterans who completed training by race (in thousands).

RACE	COMPLETED TRAINING		
	COMPLETED	NOT COMPLETED	TOTAL
White	493 (68.2)	230 (31.8)	723
Black	40 (56.3)	31 (43.7)	71
Other	*	*	*
Total	533 (67.1)	261 (33.4)	794

*Numbers too small for valid analysis

Table 22: Number of Vietnam Era veterans who completed training by race (in thousands).

RACE	COMPLETED TRAINING		
	COMPLETED	NOT COMPLETED	TOTAL
White	2,050 (59.7)	1,382 (40.3)	3,432
Black	157 (45.5)	188 (54.5)	345
Other	*	*	*
Total	2,207 (59.5)	1,570 (40.5)	3,777

* Numbers too small for valid analysis

Table 23: Number of veterans with service during Vietnam, Korea, and World War II who completed training, by race (in thousands).

RACE	COMPLETED TRAINING		
	COMPLETED	NOT COMPLETED	TOTAL
White	102 (67.5)	49 (32.5)	151
Black	6 (66.7)	3 (33.3)	9
Other	*	*	*
Total	108 (67.5)	52 (32.5)	160

* Numbers too small for valid analysis

Table 24: Number of veterans who completed training by level of education at separation (in thousands).

Education at Separation	COMPLETED TRAINING		
	COMPLETED	NOT COMPLETED	TOTAL
1-8 Years	47 (44.3)	59 (55.7)	106
9-12 Years	2,133 (55.7)	1,697 (44.3)	3,830
13-18 Years	1,102 (71.5)	440 (28.5)	1,542
Total	3,282 (59.9)	2,196 (40.1)	5,478

Table 25: Number of veterans who trained with VA assistance by type of assistance (in thousands).

Type of Assistance	Number of Veterans
GI Bill	6,395 (97.2)
VA Rehabilitation Program	151 (2.3)
GI Bill and VA Rehabilitation Program	36 (0.6)

Table 26: Number of veteran trainees by training status (in thousands).

Training Status	Number of Veterans
Full-Time	3,743 (58.4)
Part-Time	2,668 (41.6)

Table 27: Number of veterans in each type of training by race (in thousands).

Race	ALL COLLEGE TRAINEES					ALL OTHER TRAINEES					
	ASSOCIATE DEGREE	BACHELORS DEGREE	GRADUATE DEGREE	OTHER DEGREE	NO DEGREE	H.S. DIPLOMA OR GED	LICENSE	CERTIFICATE	OTHER	NONE	TOTAL
White	397 (13.7)	580 (20.0)	308 (10.6)	82 (2.8)	230 (7.9)	36 (1.2)	129 (4.4)	685 (23.6)	120 (4.1)	332 (11.5)	2,899
Black	37 (16.4)	25 (11.1)	13 (5.8)	0 -	36 (15.9)	7 (3.1)	19 (8.4)	54 (23.9)	8 (3.5)	27 (11.9)	226
Other	3 (5.6)	17 (31.5)	0 -	0 -	13 (24.1)	0 -	3 (5.6)	8 (14.8)	4 (7.4)	6 (11.1)	54
TOTAL	437 (13.7)	622 (20.8)	321 (10.1)	82 (2.6)	131 (4.1)	43 (1.4)	151 (4.7)	747 (23.5)	132 (4.2)	365 (11.5)	3,179

Table 28: Number of Vietnam Era veterans who trained in each type of training by race (in thousands).

Race	ALL COLLEGE TRAINEES					ALL OTHER TRAINEES					
	ASSOCIATE DEGREE	BACHELORS DEGREE	GRADUATE DEGREE	OTHER DEGREE	NO DEGREE	H.S. DIPLOMA OR GED	LICENSE	CERTIFICATE	OTHER	NONE	TOTAL
White	368 (15.4)	486 (20.4)	245 (10.3)	67 (2.8)	196 (8.2)	26 (1.1)	93 (3.9)	562 (23.6)	86 (3.6)	254 (10.7)	2,383
Black	30 (16.1)	21 (11.3)	9 (4.8)	0 -	36 (19.4)	0 -	12 (6.5)	50 (26.9)	4 (2.2)	24 (12.9)	186
Other	3 (5.8)	17 (32.7)	0 -	0 -	13 (25.0)	0 -	3 (5.8)	8 (15.4)	4 (7.7)	4 (7.7)	52
TOTAL	401 15.3)	524 (20.0)	254 (9.6)	67 (2.6)	245 (9.3)	26 (1.0)	108 (4.1)	620 (23.7)	94 (3.6)	282 (10.8)	2,621

Table 29: Number of Peacetime veterans in each type of training by race (in thousands).

RACE	ALL COLLEGE TRAINEES					ALL OTHER TRAINEES					
	ASSOCIATE DEGREE	BACHELORS DEGREE	GRADUATE DEGREE	OTHER DEGREE	NO DEGREE	H.S. DIPLOMA OR GED	LICENSE	CERTIFICATE	OTHER	NONE	TOTAL
White	30 (5.7)	102 (19.4)	63 (12.0)	15 (2.9)	36 (6.8)	9 (1.7)	36 (6.8)	123 (23.4)	34 (6.5)	78 (14.8)	526
Black	11 (26.8)	3 (7.3)	4 (9.8)	0 -	0 -	7 (17.1)	6 (14.6)	3 (7.3)	4 (9.8)	3 (7.3)	41
Other	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	2 (100.0)	2
TOTAL	41 (7.2)	105 (18.5)	67 (11.8)	15 (2.6)	36 (6.3)	16 (2.8)	42 (7.4)	126 (22.1)	38 (6.7)	83 (14.6)	569

Table 30: Number of Vietnam Era veterans by race by main reason for using VA assistance (in thousands).

RACE	MAIN REASON FOR USING V.A. ASSISTANCE					
	TO GET A BETTER JOB	REQUIRED BY EMPLOYER	TO INCREASE INCOME WITH TRAINING MONEY	TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE	OTHER REASON	TOTAL
White	2,292 (55.4)	165 (4.0)	514 (12.4)	1,075 (26.0)	93 (2.2)	4,139
Black	272 (62.9)	16 (3.7)	21 (4.8)	108 (24.9)	16 (3.7)	434
Other	30 (40.5)	3 (4.1)	15 (20.3)	26 (35.1)	0 (0.0)	74
TOTAL	2,595 (55.8)	184 (3.9)	550 (11.8)	1,209 (26.0)	109 (2.3)	4,647

Table 31: Number of Peacetime veterans by race by main reason for using VA benefits (in thousands).

RACE	MAIN REASON FOR USING V.A. ASSISTANCE					
	TO GET A BETTER JOB	REQUIRED BY EMPLOYER	TO INCREASE INCOME WITH TRAINING MONEY	TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE	OTHER REASON	TOTAL
White	106 (50.6)	11 (5.3)	13 (6.2)	79 (37.8)	0 -	209
Black	5 (45.5)	0 -	0 -	6 (54.5)	0 -	11
Other	3 (27.3)	0 -	0 -	4 (36.4)	4 (36.4)	11
TOTAL	114 (49.4)	11 (4.8)	13 (5.6)	89 (38.5)	4 (1.7)	231

Table 32: Number of Veterans with Vietnam, Korean and World War II service by race by main reason for using VA assistance (in thousands).

RACE	MAIN REASON FOR USING V.A. ASSISTANCE					
	TO GET A BETTER JOB	REQUIRED BY EMPLOYER	TO INCREASE INCOME WITH TRAINING MONEY	TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE	OTHER REASON	TOTAL
White	387 (53.9)	32 (4.5)	85 (11.8)	205 (28.6)	9 (1.3)	718
Black	43 (60.6)	3 (4.2)	12 (16.9)	13 (18.3)	0 -	71
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	430 (54.8)	35 (4.4)	97 (12.2)	218 (27.4)	9 (1.1)	739

* Numbers too small for valid analysis

Table 33: Reasons given by veterans for not completing training.

Reasons for Not Completing Training	Percent of Veterans Responding
1. Not eligible for further VA assistance.	19.7
2. Preferred/Had to work.	17.4
3. Family responsibilities.	11.8
4. Lack of money.	9.4
5. Planned to return later.	7.0
6. Changed jobs/working hours.	7.0
7. Have not decided what to do.	4.9
8. Training/schooling wanted not available.	4.9
9. Health reasons.	4.0
10. Moved.	3.8
11. Had all education/training needed.	2.8
12. Other reason.	2.8
13. Not doing well in school.	2.6

Table 34: Veterans who trained with and without VA assistance (in thousands).

How Trained	Number of Veterans
Trained after RAD with VA assistance	6,586 (74.6)
Trained after RAD without VA assistance	2,241 (25.4)
Total	8,827

Table 35: Number of Vietnam Era veterans by race by reason for not using VA assistance (in thousands).

RACE	REASON FOR NOT USING V.A. ASSISTANCE							
	DID NOT KNOW V.A. ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR V.A. ASSISTANCE	TRAINING DID NOT QUALIFY	SAVING FOR LATER USE	RED TAPE	NOT NEEDED NOT REQUIRED	OTHER	TOTAL
White	114 (13.1)	173 (19.8)	72 (8.3)	61 (7.0)	70 (8.0)	341 (39.1)	41 (4.7)	872
Black	17 (22.4)	30 (39.5)	4 (5.3)	4 (5.3)	14 (18.4)	7 (9.2)	0 -	76
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	31 (13.8)	203 (21.4)	76 (8.0)	65 (6.9)	84 (8.9)	348 (36.7)	41 (4.3)	948

* Numbers too small for valid analysis

Table 36: Number of Peacetime veterans by race by reason for not using VA assistance (in thousands).

RACE	REASON FOR NOT USING V.A. ASSISTANCE							
	DID NOT KNOW V.A. ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR V.A. ASSISTANCE	TRAINING DID NOT QUALIFY	SAVING FOR LATER USE	RED TAPE	NOT NEEDED NOT REQUIRED	OTHER	TOTAL
White	212 (23.4)	253 (28.0)	40 (4.4)	31 (3.4)	42 (4.6)	304 (33.6)	23 (2.5)	905
Black	15 (32.6)	8 (17.4)	3 (6.5)	6 (13.0)	4 (8.7)	10 (21.7)	0 -	46
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	227 (23.9)	261 (27.1)	43 (4.5)	37 (3.8)	46 (4.8)	314 (32.6)	23 (2.4)	951

* Numbers too small for valid analysis

Table 37: Number of veterans in each type of schooling by period of service (in thousands).

Period of Service	TYPES OF SCHOOLING WITHOUT V.A. ASSISTANCE								
	COLLEGE LEVEL	HIGH SCHOOL	FLIGHT SCHOOL	OTHER SCHOOL	CORRESPONDENCE	APPRENTICE	ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	FARM TRAINING[1]	TOTAL
Vietnam	345 (30.8)	36 (3.2)	11 (1.0)	272 (24.3)	96 (8.6)	128 (11.4)	229 (20.5)	3 (0.3)	1,120
Vietnam, Korea World War II	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Peacetime post-Korean	504 (41.9)	61 (5.1)	16 (1.3)	272 (22.6)	65 (5.4)	90 (7.5)	193 (16.0)	3 (0.2)	1,204
Total	849 (36.4)	(4.1)	27 (1.1)	544 (23.6)	161 (7.1)	218 (9.3)	422 (18.1)	6 (0.3)	2,324

* Numbers too small for valid analysis

[1] Farm training is a VA program. Responses in this category may be the result of coding or other errors.

Table 38: Number of veterans in each period of service who obtained degrees, licenses, or certificates without VA assistance (in thousands).

PERIOD OF SERVICE	ALL COLLEGE TRAINEES					ALL OTHER TRAINEES					
	ASSOCIATE DEGREE	BACHELORS DEGREE	GRADUATE DEGREE	OTHER DEGREE	NO DEGREE	H.S. DIPLOMA OR GED	LICENSE	CERTIFICATE	OTHER	NONE	TOTAL
Vietnam	22 (2.0)	106 (9.8)	24 (2.2)	14 (1.3)	188 (17.3)	23 (2.1)	63 (5.8)	296 (27.3)	29 (2.7)	321 (29.6)	1,086
Vietnam and Korea	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Peacetime post-Korea	28 (2.8)	28 (2.8)	74 (7.5)	32 (3.2)	188 (19.0)	38 (3.8)	85 (8.6)	239 (24.1)	61 (6.2)	217 (21.9)	990
TOTAL	50 (2.4)	134 (6.5)	98 (4.7)	46 (2.2)	376 (18.1)	61 (2.9)	148 (7.1)	535 (25.8)	90 (4.3)	538 (25.9)	2,076

* Numbers too small for valid analysis

Table 39: Veterans interviewed by branch of service (in thousands).

Branch of Service	Number of Veterans
Army	6,326 (48.9)
Navy	2,708 (20.9)
Air Force	2,669 (20.6)
Marine Corps	1,075 (8.3)
Coast Guard	151 (1.2)

Table 40: Veterans interviewed by method of entry (in thousands).

Method of Entry	Number of Veterans
Drafted	3,254 (24.1)
Enlisted	9,687 (71.1)
Total	12,941

Table 41 : Number of veterans in each branch of service by race (in thousands).

Branch of Service	Race			
	White	Black	Other	Total
Army	5,582 (88.3)	623 (9.9)	117 (1.8)	6,322
Navy	2,562 (94.6)	111 (4.1)	35 (1.3)	2,708
Air Force	2,444 (91.6)	194 (7.3)	30 (1.1)	2,668
Marine Corps	977 (90.9)	92 (8.5)	6 (.6)	1,075
Coast Guard	149 (98.7)	0 -	2 (1.3)	151
Total	11,714 (90.6)	1,020 (7.9)	190 (1.5)	12,924

Table 42 : Number of veterans by method of entry into military service by race (in thousands).

RACE	Method of entry into military service		
	DRAFTED	ENLISTED	TOTAL
White	2,858 (87.8)	8,870 (91.6)	11,728 (90.6)
Black	355 (10.9)	668 (6.9)	1,023 (7.9)
Other	41 (1.3)	149 (1.5)	190 (1.5)
Total	3,254	9,687	12,941

Table 43: Number of veterans in each branch of service by education level at separation (in thousands).

Branch of Service	Education Level at Time of Separation			
	1-8 Years	9-12 Years	13-18 Years	Total
Army	297 (3.9)	4,258 (68.1)	1,751 (28.0)	6,256
Navy	63 (2.4)	2,013 (75.5)	589 (22.1)	2,665
Air Force	26 (1.0)	1,875 (71.0)	740 (28.0)	2,641
Marine Corps	33 (3.1)	849 (79.3)	188 (17.6)	1,070
Coast Guard	3 (2.0)	118 (78.1)	30 (19.9)	151
Total	372 (2.9)	9,113 (71.3)	3,298 (25.8)	12,783

Table 44 : Number of veterans by education level at separation by method of entry into military service (in thousands).

Method of Entry into Military Service	Education at Separation			
	1-8 Years	9-12 Years	13-18 Years	Total
Drafted	150 (4.6)	2,154 (66.7)	926 (28.7)	3,230
Enlisted	222 (2.3)	6,972 (72.9)	2,374 (24.8)	9,568
Total	372 (2.9)	9,126 (71.3)	3,300 (25.8)	12,798

Table 45 : Number of veterans in each branch of service by level of education at time of interview (in thousands).

Branch of Service	Education Level at Time of Interview			
	1-8 Years	9-12 Years	13-18 Years	Total
Army	222 (3.5)	3,334 (52.8)	2,760 (43.7)	6,316
Navy	56 (2.1)	1,412 (52.1)	1,240 (45.8)	2,708
Air Force	20 (.8)	1,292 (48.4)	1,354 (50.8)	2,665
Marine Corps	19 (1.8)	629 (59.0)	428 (40.1)	1,076
Coast Guard	3 (2.0)	87 (57.6)	61 (40.4)	151
Total	320	6,753	5,843	12,916

Table 46 : Number of veterans who trained after release from active duty by branch of service (in thousands).

Branch of Service	TRAINING AFTER RAD		
	Trained After RAD	Did Not Train After RAD	TOTAL
Army	4,090 (64.7)	2,232 (35.3)	6,322
Navy	1,902 (70.2)	806 (29.8)	2,708
Air Force	1,897 (71.2)	769 (28.8)	2,666
Marine Corps	722 (67.1)	354 (32.9)	1,076
Coast Guard	119 (78.8)	32 (21.2)	151
Total	8,730 (67.6)	4,193 (32.4)	12,912

Table 47 : Number of veterans who trained after release from active duty by method of entry into military service (in thousands).

Method of Entry into Military Service	Training After RAD		
	Trained After RAD	Did Not Train After RAD	TOTAL
Drafted	2,005 (61.6)	1,248 (38.4)	3,253
Enlisted	6,736 (69.6)	2,948 (30.4)	9,684
Total	8,741 (67.6)	4,196 (32.4)	12,937

Table 48 : Number of veterans in each branch of service who completed training (in thousands).

Branch of Service	Completed Training		
	Completed	Did Not Complete	TOTAL
Army	1,628 (61.0)	1,039 (39.0)	2,667
Navy	713 (58.0)	512 (41.8)	1,225
Air Force	741 (60.8)	477 (39.2)	1,218
Marine Corps	260 (59.2)	179 (40.8)	439
Coast Guard	37 (62.7)	22 (37.3)	59
Total	3,379 (60.3)	2,229 (39.7)	5,608

Table 49 : Number of veterans in each branch of service who earned degrees, licenses, or certificates (in thousands).

BRANCH OF SERVICE	ALL COLLEGE TRAINEES					ALL OTHER TRAINEES					
	ASSOCIATE DEGREE	BACHELORS DEGREE	GRADUATE DEGREE	OTHER DEGREE	NO DEGREE	H.S. DIPLOMA OR GED	LICENSE	CERTIFICATE	OTHER	NONE	TOTAL
ARMY	218 (12.2)	356 (19.9)	211 (11.8)	57 (3.2)	151 (8.4)	34 (1.9)	69 (3.9)	415 (23.2)	69 (3.8)	209 (11.7)	1,789
NAVY	107 (14.0)	154 (20.1)	52 (6.8)	18 (2.4)	86 (11.2)	12 (1.6)	41 (5.3)	180 (23.5)	28 (3.7)	87 (11.4)	765
AIR FORCE	115 (13.6)	197 (23.3)	96 (11.3)	27 (3.2)	87 (10.3)	8 (.9)	48 (5.7)	152 (18.0)	29 (3.4)	87 (10.3)	846
MARINE CORPS	29 (10.5)	70 (25.4)	23 (8.3)	12 (4.3)	11 (4.0)	9 (3.2)	3 (1.1)	80 (29.0)	6 (2.2)	33 (11.9)	276
COAST GUARD	10 (18.5)	15 (27.8)	6 (11.1)	0 -	0 -	0 -	8 (14.8)	15 (27.8)	0 -	0 -	54
TOTAL	479 (12.8)	792 (21.2)	388 (7.7)	114 (3.1)	335 (8.9)	63 (1.7)	169 (4.5)	842 (22.6)	132 (13.5)	416 (11.1)	3,730

Table 50 : Number of veterans who trained without VA assistance by branch of service (in thousands).

	TYPE OF TRAINING							
BRANCH OF SERVICE	COLLEGE LEVEL	HIGH SCHOOL	FLIGHT SCHOOL	OTHER SCHOOL	CORRESPONDENCE COURSE	APPRENTICE	ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	TOTAL
ARMY	446 (36.1)	50 (4.0)	3 (.24)	324 (26.2)	90 (7.3)	103 (8.3)	220 (17.8)	1,236
NAVY	186 (33.6)	32 (5.8)	6 (1.7)	135 (24.4)	35 (6.3)	47 (8.5)	111 (20.1)	553
AIR FORCE	193 (35.5)	17 (3.1)	13 (2.4)	115 (21.1)	51 (9.4)	52 (9.6)	103 (18.9)	554
MARINE CORPS	107 (39.1)	8 (2.9)	3 (1.1)	67 (24.4)	23 (8.4)	22 (8.0)	44 (16.1)	274
COAST GUARD	18 (34.0)	0 -	4 (7.5)	3 (5.7)	4 (7.5)	10 (18.9)	14 (26.4)	53
TOTAL	950	107	30	644	203	234	492	2,660

Table 51A: Satisfaction responses given about benefits by period of service (in thousands).

Period of Service	Response Given by Veterans					
	Greatly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral/ No Opinion	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Greatly Dissatisfied	Total
Peacetime	206 (26.3)	267 (34.1)	116 (14.8)	100 (12.8)	93 (11.9)	782
Vietnam Only	1,450 (31.1)	1,986 (42.6)	394 (8.4)	553 (11.9)	282 (6.0)	4,665
Vietnam, Korea, World War II	95 (40.6)	90 (38.5)	11 (4.7)	30 (12.8)	8 (3.4)	234

Table 51B: Satisfaction responses given about benefits by race (in thousands)

Race	Response Given by Veterans					
	Greatly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral/ No Opinion	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Greatly Dissatisfied	Total
White	1,595 (31.4)	2,084 (41.0)	477 (9.4)	587 (11.5)	343 (6.7)	5,086
Black	141 (27.3)	206 (39.8)	38 (7.4)	83 (16.1)	49 (9.5)	517
Other	15 (16.7)	53 (58.9)	6 (6.7)	13 (14.4)	3 (3.3)	90

Table 52A: Satisfaction responses given by veterans concerning amount of financial assistance by period of service (in thousands)

Period of Service	Response Given by Veterans					
	Greatly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral/ No Opinion	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Greatly Dissatisfied	Total
Peacetime	330 (27.5)	313 (26.1)	37 (3.1)	62 (5.2)	459 (38.2)	1,202
Vietnam Only	1,719 (36.8)	1,977 (42.4)	110 (2.4)	567 (12.2)	293 (6.3)	4,666
Vietnam, Korea, World War II	109 (46.8)	93 (39.9)	15 (6.4)	9 (3.9)	7 (3.0)	233

Table 52B: Satisfaction responses given by veterans concerning amount of financial assistance by race (in thousands).

Race	Response Given by Veterans					
	Greatly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral/ No Opinion	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Greatly Dissatisfied	Total
White	1,995 (36.6)	2,131 (39.1)	133 (2.4)	529 (9.7)	669 (12.3)	5,457
Black	147 (27.0)	217 (39.8)	20 (3.7)	89 (16.3)	72 (13.2)	545
Other	15 (15.3)	36 (36.7)	9 (9.2)	20 (20.4)	18 (18.4)	98

Table 53A: Satisfaction responses given by veterans concerning timely receipt of checks by period of service (in thousands).

Period of Service	Response Given by Veterans					
	Greatly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral/ No Opinion	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Greatly Dissatisfied	Total
Peacetime	459 (55.7)	231 (29.1)	28 (3.5)	44 (5.5)	33 (4.1)	795
Vietnam Only	2,606 (55.8)	1,071 (22.9)	161 (3.4)	429 (9.2)	401 (8.6)	4,668
Vietnam, Korea, World War II	150 (64.9)	40 (17.3)	15 (6.5)	10 (4.3)	16 (6.9)	231

Table 53B: Satisfaction responses given by veterans concerning timely receipt of checks by race (in thousands).

Race	Response Given by Veterans					
	Greatly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral/ No Opinion	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Greatly Dissatisfied	Total
White	3,256 (58.1)	1,385 (24.7)	174 (3.1)	399 (7.1)	392 (7.0)	5,606
Black	265 (47.7)	150 (27.0)	24 (4.3)	72 (12.9)	45 (8.1)	556
Other	30 (30.9)	35 (36.1)	6 (6.2)	11 (11.3)	15 (15.5)	97

Table 54A: Satisfaction responses given by veterans concerning accuracy of amount received by period of service. (in thousands).

Period of Service	Response Given by Veterans					
	Greatly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral/ No Opinion	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Greatly Dissatisfied	Total
Peacetime	538 (67.8)	201 (25.3)	26 (3.3)	13 (1.6)	15 (1.9)	793
Vietnam Only	3,091 (66.2)	1,032 (22.1)	139 (3.0)	224 (4.8)	184 (3.9)	4,670
Vietnam, Korea, World War II	160 (69.0)	35 (15.1)	17 (7.3)	7 (3.0)	13 (5.6)	232

Table 54B: Satisfaction responses given by veterans concerning accuracy of amount received by race (in thousands).

Race	Response Given by Veterans					
	Greatly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral/ No Opinion	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Greatly Dissatisfied	Total
White	3,485 (68.5)	1,055 (20.7)	155 (3.0)	215 (4.2)	176 (3.5)	5,086
Black	250 (48.4)	187 (36.2)	23 (4.4)	24 (4.6)	33 (6.4)	517
Other	54 (58.7)	26 (28.3)	4 (4.3)	5 (5.4)	3 (3.3)	92

Table 55A: Satisfaction responses given by veterans concerning information provided about career opportuinties by period of service (in thousands).

Period of Service	Response Given by Veterans					
	Greatly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral/ No Opinion	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Greatly Dissatisfied	Total
Peacetime	116 (14.6)	128 (16.1)	314 (39.4)	99 (12.4)	139 (17.5)	796
Vietnam Only	533 (11.4)	839 (18.0)	1,566 (33.5)	790 (16.9)	942 (20.2)	4,670
Vietnam, Korea, World War II	57 (24.7)	39 (16.9)	65 (28.1)	24 (10.4)	46 (19.9)	231

Table 55B: Satisfaction responses given by veterans concerning information provided about career opportunites by race (in thousands).

Race	Response Given by Veterans					
	Greatly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral/ No Opinion	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Greatly Dissatisfied	Total
White	612 (12.0)	906 (17.8)	1,801 (35.4)	823 (16.2)	947 (18.6)	5,089
Black	83 (16.1)	81 (15.7)	121 (23.4)	80 (15.5)	152 (29.4)	517
Other	11 (12.1)	19 (20.9)	23 (25.3)	10 (11.0)	28 (30.8)	91

Table 56 : Number of Vietnam Era veterans by race who received guidance counseling (in thousands).

RACE	Received Counseling		
	Counseled	Not Counseled	TOTAL
White	1,525 (20.4)	5,964 (79.6)	7,489
Black	140 (19.9)	562 (80.1)	702
Other	28 (21.2)	104 (78.8)	132
Total	1,693 (20.3)	6,630 (79.7)	8,323

Table 57 : Number of Peacetime veterans who received guidance counseling by race (in thousands).

RACE	Received Counseling		
	Counseled	Not Counseled	TOTAL
White	174 (6.5)	2,521 (93.5)	2,695
Black	12 (7.4)	150 (92.6)	162
Other	2 (4.5)	42 (95.5)	44
Total	188 (6.5)	2,713 (93.5)	2,901

Table 58: Percent of veterans aware of VA education benefits by period of service and VA educational benefit.

VA Educational Benefit	Vietnam Era Only	Peacetime	Vietnam, Korea, World War II
College or University training	86.8	66.7	92.6
Vocational/Technical school training	76.9	54.2	89.2
Apprenticeship training	48.5	28.8	64.4
Other on-the-job training	45.4	26.9	63.7
Correspondence school training	55.9	37.5	72.6
Flight training	37.3	23.9	60.1
Farm training	23.1	15.0	48.1
High school completion	60.2	41.5	63.1
Tutorial assistance	25.4	13.0	29.8
Work-study programs	26.1	16.0	43.9
General education loans	50.8	37.9	62.9
None of the above	4.7	20.1	2.7

APPENDIX C

Source and Reliability of the Estimates
(Variances)

(349)

Source and Reliability of the Estimates

1979 Survey of Veterans (SOV II)

Source of Data. The estimates in this report are based on data obtained from the 1979 Survey of Veterans (SOV II). The selected sample for SOV II consisted of 11,230 male veterans identified from the retiring Current Population Survey (CPS) rotation groups in the March through September 1978 "A" and "C" samples (A37/C21, rotations 5-8 and A38/C22, rotations 1-3). Of the 11,230 veterans, 9,929 were interviewed personally.

The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member 14 years old and older in every sample household. The CPS A/C sample is spread over 461 areas with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. From this sample approximately 47,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Of this number 2,000 occupied units, on the average, were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there were also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The estimation procedure used for the CPS data involves the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration, and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

The estimation procedure for the SOV II data involved a further adjustment of the CPS weights. First, the CPS weights are inflated to reflect that the SOV II sample was seven-eighths of one CPS national sample. Then they are adjusted for nonresponse cases. Finally, the results are inflated to independent male noninstitutional veteran population counts provided by the Veterans Administration.

Reliability of the Estimates. Since the estimates in this report are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey--sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this report primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling Variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Overall undercoverage, as compared to the level of the decennial census, is about 5 percent. It is known that CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than females and larger for Blacks and other races than for Whites. Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used for CPS have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1970 census, which was estimated at 2.5 percent of the population, with similar undercoverage differentials by age, sex, and race as in CPS.

After ratio estimation to independent population counts, the sample estimates of veterans by service period differed from independent counts available from the Veterans Adminsitration. These deviations may have been due to sampling variability, response errors in the survey in reporting service period, and residual errors in service period data counts for male veterans 35 years of age and older who served in Vietnam only, or who served in Vietnam and at least one other war. The sample estimates were generally much lower than the independent counts for male veterans serving in World War I only, World War II only, Korea only, or for men under 35 years of age who served during or after Vietnam. The sample estimates were ratio estimated, in a final stage of estimation, to agree with the independent age-service period population counts available from the Veterans Adminstration.

Sampling Variability. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals frpm 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Comparability With Other Data. Caution should be used in comparing estimates from SOV II with other surveys. Data obtained from SOV II and other surveys are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in survey objectives, month of interview, conditioning of respondents, mode of interview and interviewer experience. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables.

Note When Using Small Estimates. Caution should be used when summary measures (such as means and percent distributions) are computed on a small base. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a small base.

Standard Error Tables and Their Use. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for the characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

The figures in table B and C provide approximations to standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors may be approximated by linear interpolation.

Two parameters (denote "a" and "b")are used to calculate standard errors for each service period; they are presented in table A. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in table B and C. They also may be used to directly calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by interpolation from table B. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by formula (1), from which the standard errors were calculated in table B. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than use of interpolation.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (1)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table A.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Number. Suppose that the sample shows there were 1,819,000 veterans with 10-50 percent disability rating. Table B shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 80,100. Alternatively, using the parameters from table A and formula (1), the approximate standard error on an estimate of 1,819,000 is

$$\sigma_x \doteq \sqrt{-0.000138\ (1{,}819{,}000)^2 + 3974\ (1{,}819{,}000)} \doteq 82{,}300$$

The 68 percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 1,736,700 to 1,901,300, (1,819,000 ± 82,300). Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within the interval from 1,654,400 to 1,983,600 (using twice the standard error) with 95 percent confidence.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error of a percentage estimate, $\sigma_{(y,p)}$, can be computed in two ways. It may be obtained using formula (2)

$$\sigma_{(y,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y} \cdot p\ (100 - p)} \qquad (2)$$

Here y is the size of the subclass of veterans which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 < p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter from table A. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by interpolation from table C. The standard errors in table C were computed using formula (2). Direct computation of the standard errors using formula (2) will give more accurate results than use of the standard error table.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Percentage. Suppose that the sample shows that, of the 7,827,000 Vietnam veterans, 7,240,000 or 92.5 percent were employed. From interpolation in table C, the standard error of 92.5 percent on a base of 7,827,000 is 0.6 percent. Multiplying by 1.25, the approximate standard error is 0.7 percent. Alternatively, using formula (2), the standard error on the estimated 92.5 percent also is

$$\sigma_{(y,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{5198}{7{,}827{,}000}\ (92.5)\ (100-92.5)} \doteq 0.7 \text{ percent}$$

Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval is from 91.8 to 93.2 percent, and the 95 percent confidence interval is from 91.1 to 93.9 percent.

Standard Error of a Difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \qquad (3)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference. Suppose that the sample shows there were 2,157,000 Vietnam Era and 1,720,000 World War II veterans with high school education The apparent difference between Vietnam Era and World War II veterans with high school education is 437,000. Using formula (1) and the parameters from table A, the approximate standard error (σ_x) for Vietnam Era veterans with high school education is 98,400; and the approximate standard error (σ_y) for World War II veterans with high school education is 76,100. Therefore, using formula (3), the standard error of the estimated difference of 437,000 is about

$$\sqrt{(98,400)^2 + (76,100)^2} \doteq 124,400$$

This means the 68 percent confidence interval for the difference is from 312,600 to 561,400. A conclusion that the average estimated difference, derived from all possible samples, lies within the range computed in this manner would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all samples. The corresponding 95 percent confidence interval for the difference is from 188,200 to 685,800. Thus, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that there is a difference between the number of Vietnam Era and World War II veterans with high school education.

Standard Error of a Median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution as well as the size of its base. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine confidence that the median based on all possible samples lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68-percent confidence interval of a median based on sample data.

(1) Determine, using the standard error tables or formula (2), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution.

(2) Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1).

(3) Using the distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

A 95-percent confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Illustration of the Computation of a Confidence Interval for a Median. Suppose that income for all male veterans who reported income is distributed as shown in the table below, and the estimated median income is $13,099.

Male Veterans

	Number (thousands)	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Total	22,414	100.0	
None or Loss	1,035	4.6	4.6
Less than $5,000	2,669	11.9	16.5
$5,000 to $9,999	4,142	18.5	35.0
$10,000 to $14,999	5,413	24.2	59.2
$15,000 to $19,999	4,636	20.7	79.9
$20,000 to $29,999	3,031	13.5	93.4
$30,000 or Over	1,488	6.6	100.0

(1) Using formula (2), the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 22,414,000 is about 0.7 percent.

(2) To obtain a 95-percent confidence interval on an estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percent limits of 48.6 and 51.4.

(3) The closest percentages corresponding to limits 48.6 and 51.4 available from the above distribution are 35.0 and 59.2 (column 4), respectively. From the above distribution, it can be seen that 35 percent of veterans have income less than $10,000 and 24.2 percent have income from $10,000 to $14,999. By linear interpolation, the lower and upper limits of the 95 percent confidence interval for the median are calculated to be $12,809 and $13,388 as follows:

$$10{,}000 + \left[\frac{48.6 - 35.0}{24.2}\right] (14{,}999 - 10{,}000 = \$12{,}809$$

$$10{,}000 + \left[\frac{51.4 - 35.0}{24.2}\right] (14{,}999 - 10{,}000) = \$13{,}388$$

A conclusion that the average estimated median income, derived from all possible samples, lies within this range would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all samples.

Table A.

Parameters for Survey of Veterans II

All Characteristics	a	b
Total Veterans	-0.000138	3974
Vietnam Era	-0.000792	6198
Vietnam and Korea	-0.018725	6198
Vietnam, Korea, and WW II	-0.020071	3974
Korean Conflict	-0.000943	3974
Korea and WW II	-0.004059	3974
WW II	-0.000353	3974
WW I	-0.006288	3974
Post Vietnam	-0.016440	6198
Between Korea and Vietnam	-0.001343	3974
Between WW II and Korea	-0.024427	3974
Between WW I and WW II	-0.016766	3974

Table C.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

for Survey of Veterans II

Base of Estimated Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 of 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
10	6.3	8.8	13.7	18.9	27.3	31.5
25	4.0	5.6	8.7	12.0	17.3	19.9
50	2.8	3.9	6.1	8.5	12.2	14.1
75	2.3	3.2	5.0	6.9	10.0	11.5
100	2.0	2.8	4.3	6.0	8.6	10.0
250	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.8	5.5	6.3
500	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.9	4.5
750	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.6
1,000	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.2
2,500	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
20,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
29,000	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6

Note: Multiply the above standard errors by 1.25 for the Veterans of Vietnam, Vietnam and Korea, and Post Vietnam Era.

Table 8.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers for

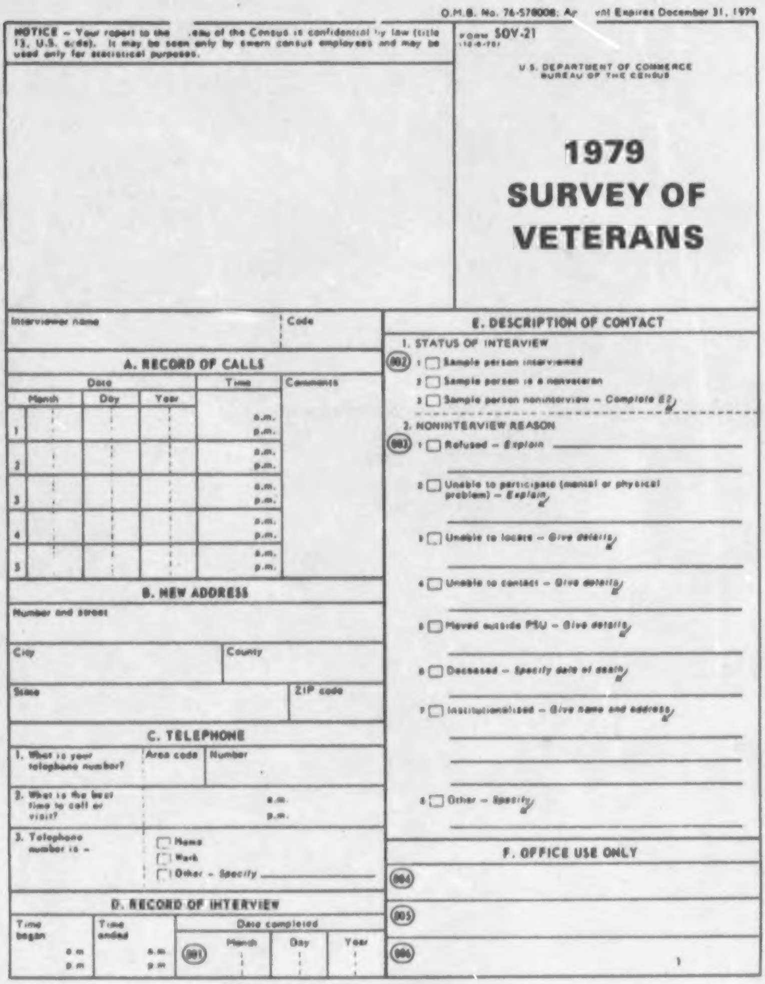
Survey of Veterans II

Size of Estimate	Standard Error											
	Vietnam	Vietnam and Korea	Vietnam Korea and WW II	Korea	Korea and WW II	WW II	WW I	Post Vietnam	Between Korea and Vietnam	Between WW II and Korea	Between WW I and WW II	Total
10,000	7,900	7,800	6,100	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	7,800	6,300	6,100	6,200	6,300
25,000	12,400	12,000	9,300	9,900	9,800	10,000	9,800	12,000	9,900	9,200	9,400	10,000
50,000	17,300	16,200	12,200	14,000	13,700	14,100	13,500	16,400	14,000	11,700	12,500	14,100
75,000	21,300	19,000	13,600	17,100	16,600	17,200	16,200	19,300	17,000	12,700	14,300	17,200
100,000	24,700	20,800	14,000	19,700	18,900	19,800	18,300	21,300	19,600	12,400	15,200	19,300
250,000	38,700	19,300		30,600	27,200	31,200	24,500	22,800	30,200			31,400
500,000	53,900			41,800	31,200	43,600	20,400		40,600			44,200
750,000	64,800			49,500	26,400	52,700			47,200			53,900
1,000,000	73,500			55,100		60,200			51,300			61,900
2,500,000	102,700			63,600		87,900			39,300			95,200
5,000,000	103,800					103,100						128,100
10,000,000						86,600						161,100
20,000,000												155,800
28,000,000												55,500

APPENDIX D

Survey of Veterans II

(361)



O.M.B. No. 76-578008: Approval Expires December 31, 1979

NOTICE – Your report to the Bureau of the Census is confidential by law (title 13, U.S. code). It may be seen only by sworn census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

FORM **SOV-21**
(12-6-78)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1979
SURVEY OF VETERANS

Interviewer name | Code

A. RECORD OF CALLS

	Date			Time	Comments
	Month	Day	Year		
1				a.m. p.m.	
2				a.m. p.m.	
3				a.m. p.m.	
4				a.m. p.m.	
5				a.m. p.m.	

B. NEW ADDRESS

Number and street

City | County

State | ZIP code

C. TELEPHONE

1. What is your telephone number?	Area code	Number
2. What is the best time to call or visit?	a.m. p.m.	
3. Telephone number is –	☐ Home ☐ Work ☐ Other – *Specify* ______	

D. RECORD OF INTERVIEW

Time began	Time ended	Date completed		
		⓪⓪① Month	Day	Year
a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			

E. DESCRIPTION OF CONTACT

1. STATUS OF INTERVIEW

(002) 1 ☐ Sample person interviewed
2 ☐ Sample person is a nonveteran
3 ☐ Sample person noninterview – *Complete E2*

2. NONINTERVIEW REASON

(003) 1 ☐ Refused – *Explain* ______
2 ☐ Unable to participate (mental or physical problem) – *Explain*
3 ☐ Unable to locate – *Give details*
4 ☐ Unable to contact – *Give details*
5 ☐ Moved outside PSU – *Give details*
6 ☐ Deceased – *Specify date of death*
7 ☐ Institutionalized – *Give name and address*
8 ☐ Other – *Specify*

F. OFFICE USE ONLY

(004)

(005)

(006)

1. **What is your date of b...n?**	(007) Month ¦ Day ¦ Yea.
CHECK ITEM A ▶ Compute age as of the date of interview using flashcard number 1.	(008) ________ Years
2. **Are you NOW married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?**	(009) 1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married
3. **How many dependents do you now have, counting yourself (and wife if married)?**	(010) ________ Total dependents
a. **How many of these are dependent children?**	(011) ________ Children
b. **How many of these are other dependents?**	(012) ________ Other dependents
c. Enter "1" for wife if married; "0" if not married	(013) ________ Wife
	(014) ___1___ Sample person
4. **What is your race?** *Show flashcard number 2 and mark (X) one*	(015) 1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Black 3 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander 4 ☐ American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 5 ☐ Other – Specify ________________
5. **What is your origin or descent?** *Show flashcard number 3 and enter code*	(016) ________ Ethnicity code
6. **Have you EVER served in the U.S. Armed Forces?**	(017) 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 7a* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 7b*
7a. **Did your military service consist ENTIRELY of National Guard or other reservist type duty, such as initial training, weekly or monthly meetings, and yearly summer camp?**	(018) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 8* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 10*
b. **Did you ever serve in the National Guard or on other reservist type duty?**	(019) 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 8* 2 ☐ No – *END INTERVIEW and mark "nonveteran" on cover*
8. **Was your National Guard or Military Reserve Unit ever blanketed into the regular Armed Forces, or were you ever called up for active duty NOT COUNTING the 4–6 months duty for initial training or yearly summer camp?**	(020) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 10* 2 ☐ No – *Ask 9*
9. **Did you receive a MEDICAL DISCHARGE as a result of your National Guard or Military Reserve Service?**	(021) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *END INTERVIEW and mark "nonveteran" on cover*
10. **How long did you serve on ACTIVE DUTY in the Armed Forces? If you served for more than one period, include the total time for all service periods. If your service was in a National Guard or Military Reserve Unit, count only the time you were called up for active duty. Do NOT count the 4–6 months duty for initial training or yearly summer camps.** *Mark (X) one*	(022) 1 ☐ Less than 90 days 2 ☐ 90 to 180 days 3 ☐ More than 180 days but less than 1 year 4 ☐ 1 to 2 years 5 ☐ More than 2 years but less than 20 years 6 ☐ 20 or more years

FORM DOV-21 (12-6-78)

11. What periods did you serve on ACTIVE DUTY in the U.S. Armed Forces? If your service was in a National Guard or Military Reserve Unit, include ONLY the time you were called up for ACTIVE DUTY. **Any other times?** *Show flashcard number 4. Mark (X) all that apply.*	(023) 1 ☐ Before World War I (before April 6, 1917) 2 ☐ World War I (April 6, 1917–November 11, 1918) 3 ☐ Between World Wars I and II (November 12, 1918–September 15, 1940) 4 ☐ World War II (September 16, 1940–July 25, 1947) 5 ☐ Between World War II and Korean Conflict (July 26, 1947–June 26, 1950) 6 ☐ Korean Conflict (June 27, 1950–January 31, 1955) (024) 7 ☐ Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era (February 1, 1955–August 4, 1964) 8 ☐ Vietnam Era (August 5, 1964–May 7, 1975) 9 ☐ After Vietnam Era (after May 7, 1975)
CHECK ITEM B ▶ Refer to question 11 above	(025) 1 ☐ Box "9" marked – Ask 12 2 ☐ All others – *SKIP to 13*
12. Are you still serving on ACTIVE DUTY in the U.S. Armed Forces?	(026) 1 ☐ Yes – *END INTERVIEW and mark "nonveteran" on cover* 2 ☐ No
13. When were you LAST released from ACTIVE DUTY in the Armed Forces?	(027) Month Year
14. In what manner were you LAST released from ACTIVE DUTY in the Armed Forces? *Read list and mark (X) one*	(028) 1 ☐ Military retirement for disability 2 ☐ Military retirement for length of service (20 or more years) 3 ☐ Medical or disability release 4 ☐ Release (not medical) with less than 20 years of service

Notes

FORM SOV-21 (12-6-76)

15a. Do you have a mental physical disability or handicap?

(029) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. Are you aware of the Veterans Administration's Disability Compensation Program for veterans with disabilities caused by or aggravated by military service?

If "Yes," ASK. **Are you FAMILIAR with the program or just KNOW THAT IT EXISTS?**

(030) 1 ☐ Yes, familiar with program
2 ☐ Yes, know it exists or heard of it but not familiar with it
3 ☐ No

c. Have you EVER applied for or received VA SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY COMPENSATION from the Veterans Administration?

If "Yes," ASK. **Was your claim allowed, denied, or is it still pending?**

(031) 1 ☐ Yes, claim allowed or benefit received
2 ☐ Yes, claim denied }
3 ☐ Yes, claim pending } *SKIP to 16a*
4 ☐ No }

d. What is your CURRENT VA disability rating?

(032) ________ Percent
0 ☐ Zero percent
x ☐ Don't know

e. What is the CURRENT amount of your VA Disability Compensation monthly checks?

(033) $ ________ . 00 Per month
0 ☐ None currently

f. What is your degree of satisfaction with the following aspects of the VA Disability Compensation Program? Are you GREATLY or SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT or GREATLY DISSATISFIED, or have no opinion?

Show flashcard number 5

		Satisfied		Neutral or no opinion	Dissatisfied	
		Greatly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Greatly
(1) Information about the program prior to applying for or receiving benefits	(034)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(2) Timeliness of processing initial application or subsequent claims	(035)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(3) Amount of Disability Compensation checks	(036)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(4) Timely receipt of checks	(037)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(5) Accuracy of amount received	(038)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(6) Accuracy of your disability rating	(039)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐

Notes

FORM [illegible]

16a. Are you aware of the Veterans Administration's NON-SERVICE CONNECTED PENSION PROGRAM? *If "Yes," ASK:* **Are you FAMILIAR with the program or just KNOW THAT IT EXISTS?**	(040) 1 ☐ Yes, familiar with program 2 ☐ Yes, know it exists or heard of it but not familiar with it 3 ☐ No
b. Have you EVER applied for or received a VA NON-SERVICE CONNECTED PENSION from the Veterans Administration? *If "Yes," ASK:* **Was your claim allowed, denied, or is it still pending?**	(041) 1 ☐ Yes, claim allowed or benefit received 2 ☐ Yes, claim denied } *SKIP to Check Item C3* 3 ☐ Yes, claim pending } *SKIP to Check Item C3* 4 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item C1*
c. Are you CURRENTLY receiving a NON-SERVICE CONNECTED PENSION from the VA?	(042) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 16f*
d. Some service disabled veterans are eligible for VA Disability Compensation AND a VA non-service connected pension and may elect to receive the one paying the most. Did YOU choose to receive the VA pension instead of the VA Disability Compensation?	(043) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know
e. What is the CURRENT amount of your VA non-service connected pension monthly checks?	(044) $ ________ . 00 Per month

f. What is your degree of satisfaction with the following aspects of the VA Non-service Connected Pension Program? Are you GREATLY or SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT or GREATLY DISSATISFIED, or have no opinion?

Show flashcard number 5

		Satisfied		Neutral or no opinion	Dissatisfied	
		Greatly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Greatly
(1) Information about the program prior to applying for or receiving benefits	(045)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(2) Timeliness of processing initial application or subsequent claims	(046)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(3) Amount of non-service connected pension checks	(047)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(4) Timely receipt of checks	(048)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(5) Accuracy of amount received	(049)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐

SKIP to Check Item C3

CHECK ITEM C1 ▶ Refer to question 15a, page 4	(050) 1 ☐ Box "1" marked – *Fill Check Item C2* 2 ☐ Box "2" marked – *SKIP to Check Item C3*
CHECK ITEM C2 ▶ Refer to question 15c, page 4	(051) 1 ☐ Box "4" marked – *Ask 17a* 2 ☐ All others – *SKIP to Check Item C3*
17a. What is the MAIN reason you have never applied for VA Disability Compensation or a VA non-service connected pension? *Show flashcard number 6 and mark (X) one*	(052) 1 ☐ Was not aware of programs 2 ☐ Do not believe I'm entitled to or eligible for the benefits 3 ☐ Am receiving military retirement disability pay 4 ☐ Do not believe my disability is severe enough 5 ☐ Did not know how to apply 6 ☐ Do not need or do not want financial assistance from the VA 7 ☐ Application might have delayed my release from active duty 8 ☐ Too much trouble to apply (red tape) 9 ☐ Never considered applying 0 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
CHECK ITEM C3 ▶ Refer to Check Item A, page 2	(053) 1 ☐ 65 or over – *SKIP to 18, page 6* 2 ☐ Under 65 – *Ask 17b*
17b. Do you NOW receive disability payments under Social Security?	(054) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

FORM [illegible]

18a. Are you now covered [illegible]NY health insurance or health maintenance plans?	(055) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 20a*
b. In what TYPE of plans are you enrolled or covered? **Any other type of plans?** *Mark (X) all that apply*	(056) 1 ☐ Private health insurance 2 ☐ Health insurance through employer, union, or other group 3 ☐ Health maintenance organization 4 ☐ Medicare Part A (hospital) 5 ☐ Medicare Part B (doctor) 6 ☐ Medicaid/medical assistance (057) 7 ☐ CHAMPUS/CHAMP-VA 8 ☐ Other – *Specify* __________
CHECK ITEM D ▶ Refer to question 18b	(058) 1 ☐ One or more of boxes 1, 2, or 3 marked – *Ask 19a* 2 ☐ All others – *SKIP to 20a*
19a. These next few questions refer to your *(Read box 1, 2, and/or 3 answer(s) marked in 18b)* **ONLY. Does this plan (Do any of these plans) pay AT LEAST part of a hospital bill?** *If "Yes," ASK:* **For yourself only or for yourself and family?**	(059) 1 ☐ Yes – self only 2 ☐ Yes – self and family 3 ☐ No 4 ☐ Don't know
b. Does this plan (Do any of these plans) pay AT LEAST part of a doctor's or surgeon's bill while in a hospital? *If "Yes," ASK:* **For yourself only or for yourself and family?**	(060) 1 ☐ Yes – self only 2 ☐ Yes – self and family 3 ☐ No 4 ☐ Don't know
c. Does this plan (Do any of these plans) pay AT LEAST part of a doctor's bill for office or home calls? *If "Yes," ASK:* **For yourself only or for yourself and family?**	(061) 1 ☐ Yes – self only 2 ☐ Yes – self and family 3 ☐ No 4 ☐ Don't know
20a. Prior to this survey, which of these VA medical benefits were you aware of? *Show flashcard number 7 and mark (X) all that apply*	(062) 1 ☐ VA hospitalization 2 ☐ VA outpatient care 3 ☐ VA nursing home care 4 ☐ VA dental care 5 ☐ Other VA medical benefit – *Specify* __________ 6 ☐ Was not aware VA offered medical benefits
b. Do you REGULARLY receive your medical care free or at reduced rates? This does NOT mean free or reduced because of insurance.	(063) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 21a*
c. Where do you receive this free or reduced rate medical care? **Any other place?** *Mark (X) all that apply*	(064) 1 ☐ VA medical facility 2 ☐ DOD/military medical facility 3 ☐ Public operated clinic 4 ☐ Company, union, school, etc., clinic 5 ☐ Private doctor or non-VA and non-DOD hospital 6 ☐ Health maintenance organization (065) 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* __________

FORM [illegible]

21a. In 1978, did you stay overnight or longer as a patient in a hospital?	(066) ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 22*
b. How many times were you a patient overnight or longer in a hospital in 1978? A transfer between 2 hospitals should be counted as 2 stays if both were overnight or longer.	(067) ________ Hospital stays in 1978

CODES FOR QUESTION 21e

- 01 – Lived too far from VA hospital
- 02 – Too long of a wait to get in VA hospital
- 03 – Accident or emergency admission
- 04 – Prefer non-VA hospital care
- 05 – VA didn't offer care needed
- 06 – Have adequate hospitalization or sick benefits
- 07 – Entitled to or prefer Department of Defense (Military) Care
- 08 – Doctor arranged admission or recommended hospital
- 09 – Am not entitled to VA hospital care
- 10 – Don't know if entitled to VA hospital care
- 11 – Never considered a VA hospital
- 12 – Other reason – *Specify in notes*

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION — Complete items 21c through 21e as appropriate for each hospital stay reported in item 21b. If more than 6 stays reported, complete 21c–e for the last 6 stays in 1978 only; that is 6 most recent stays last year.	**21c. How many nights were you in the hospital the . . . time in 1978?**	**21d. Was this a veterans (VA) hospital or some other type?**	**21e. What was the MAIN reason you did not use a VA hospital for treatment that time?** *Show flashcard number 8. Enter only one code per stay.*
(1) Last stay	(068) ______ Nights	(069) 1 ☐ VA – *Go to next stay* 2 ☐ Other – *Ask 21e*	(070) ______ Code
(2) Next to last stay	(071) ______ Nights	(072) 1 ☐ VA – *Go to next stay* 2 ☐ Other – *Ask 21e*	(073) ______ Code
(3) Previous stay number 1	(074) ______ Nights	(075) 1 ☐ VA – *Go to next stay* 2 ☐ Other – *Ask 21e*	(076) ______ Code
(4) Previous stay number 2	(077) ______ Nights	(078) 1 ☐ VA – *Go to next stay* 2 ☐ Other – *Ask 21e*	(079) ______ Code
(5) Previous stay number 3	(080) ______ Nights	(081) 1 ☐ VA – *Go to next stay* 2 ☐ Other – *Ask 21e*	(082) ______ Code
(6) Previous stay number 4	(083) ______ Nights	(084) 1 ☐ VA – *Go to Check Item E* 2 ☐ Other – *Ask 21e*	(085) ______ Code

CHECK ITEM E ▶ Refer to question 21d above	(086) 1 ☐ Any box "1" marked – *SKIP to 23, page 8* 2 ☐ No box "1" marked – *Ask 22*
22. Have you ever stayed overnight or longer as a patient in a VA hospital since you were last released from ACTIVE DUTY military service?	(087) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Notes	(088)	(089)
	(090)	(091)

FORM 90V-21 (12-6-78)

23. How many visits, NOT COUNTING OVERNIGHT HOSPITAL STAYS, did you make for medical treatment or examination in 1978 to each of the following facilities? Exclude telephone and home calls.	
(1) To a VA clinic or VA hospital (outpatient)?	(092) ________ Visits 0 ☐ None
(2) To a private doctor, clinic, hospital (outpatient), or other medical facility AT VA EXPENSE?	(093) ________ Visits 0 ☐ None
(3) To a private doctor, clinic, hospital (outpatient), or other medical facility at your own expense or covered by insurance?	(094) ________ Visits 0 ☐ None
(4) To a DOD/military medical facility?	(095) ________ Visits 0 ☐ None
(5) "Free" or other clinic at no expense?	(096) ________ Visits 0 ☐ None
(6) Any other place?	(097) ________ Visits 0 ☐ None
CHECK ITEM F ▶ Refer to question 23 above	(098) 1 ☐ Any visits reported in (1)–(6) – Ask 24 2 ☐ No visits reported in (1)–(6) – SKIP to 25a, pag

Notes

FORM SOV-21 (12-6-78)

24a. Which of the following problems caused you to make one or more of the outpatient visits in 1978 that you just told me about? Do not count overnight hospital stays.		24b. Where did you go for the treatment? Anywhere else? *Mark (X) all that apply*						
			VA clinic or VA hospital	Private doctor, clinic, hospital, or other medical facility		DOD or military medical facility	"Free" or other clinic at no expense	Other place
				At VA expense	At own expense or covered by insurance			
(1) Accident?	(099) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(100) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(2) High blood pressure?	(101) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(102) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(3) Lung trouble?	(103) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(104) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(4) Cancer?	(105) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(106) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(5) Heart trouble?	(107) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(108) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(6) Stroke?	(109) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(110) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(7) Kidney or bladder trouble?	(111) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(112) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(8) Arthritis or rheumatism?	(113) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(114) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(9) Mental or emotional problems?	(115) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(116) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(10) Diabetes?	(117) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(118) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(11) Stomach or digestive disorder?	(119) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(120) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(12) Examination or inoculation?	(121) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(122) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(13) Any other conditions?	(123) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(124) •	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐

FORM 10VA1 (12-8-78)

25a. If a medical problem arose, is there ONE particular doctor or place you would go to for medical treatment?	(125) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 26a*
b. Where would you go? *Mark (X) one*	(126) 1 ☐ VA clinic } *SKIP to 26a* 2 ☐ VA hospital } *SKIP to 26a* 3 ☐ Private (family) doctor 4 ☐ Non-VA hospital or emergency room 5 ☐ Health maintenance organization 6 ☐ DOD (military) medical facility 7 ☐ Public operated clinic (Federal, State, municipal 8 ☐ Private clinic (employer, union, school, etc.) 9 ☐ Some other place – *Specify*
c. What is the MAIN reason you would NOT use a Veterans Administration medical facility for treatment? *Show flashcard number 9 and mark (X) one*	(127) 1 ☐ Live too far from a VA medical facility 2 ☐ Too long of a wait to use a VA medical facility (red tape) 3 ☐ Prefer non-VA medical care 4 ☐ VA medical facilities don't offer the medical care I want or need 5 ☐ Have adequate insurance or sick benefits 6 ☐ Entitled to or prefer Department of Defense (military) medical care 7 ☐ Am not entitled to VA medical treatment 8 ☐ Don't know if I'm entitled to VA medical treatment 9 ☐ Never considered a VA medical facility 0 ☐ Other – *Specify*
26a. Did you obtain any dental care or have any dental examinations in 1978?	(128) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 26c*
b. Where did you obtain this dental care? **Any place else?** *Mark (X) all that apply*	(129) 1 ☐ VA clinic/hospital 2 ☐ DOD/military facility 3 ☐ Private dentist at VA expense 4 ☐ Private dentist at own expense or covered by insurance 5 ☐ Health maintenance organization 6 ☐ Public operated clinic (Federal, State, municipal) (130) 7 ☐ Private clinic (employer, union, etc.) 8 ☐ Dental school 9 ☐ Some other place – *Specify*
c. Do you NOW need dental care?	(131) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know
CHECK ITEM G ▶ Refer to question 26b above	(132) 1 ☐ Box "1" marked – *SKIP to 28a* 2 ☐ All others – *Ask 27*
27. Have you ever obtained dental care from a VA facility since you were last released from active duty in the Armed Forces?	(133) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

FORM [illegible] 12-6-78

28a. Are you able to see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print either with or without corrective lens?	(134) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 29a* 2 ☐ No
b. Have you ever been told upon examination that you are "legally blind"?	(135) 1 ☐ [illegible]s 2 ☐ No
c. Are you aware of the Veterans Administration Rehabilitation Program for the blind?	(136) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
d. Have you ever visited or been visited by someone from the VA rehabilitation service for the visionally-impaired?	(137) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
29a. Did you or any of your dependents, living with you at the time, purchase or receive government food stamps at any time during 1978?	(138) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 30a*
b. In how many months during 1978 were these stamps purchased or received?	(139) ________ Months in 1978 x ☐ Don't know
30a. What is the current face amount of ALL life insurance policies you have, including G.I. (veterans) life insurance?	(140) $ ________ . 00 0 ☐ None
b. Did you have a G.I. (veterans) life insurance policy in effect at any time during 1978?	(141) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 31, page 12*
c. What was the face amount?	(142) $ ________ . 00

Notes

FORM SOV-01 (12-6-78)

31a. During 1978, how much did you earn from all jobs before deductions for taxes or anything else? Include wages, salary, tips, bonuses, commissions, etc.	(143) $ ________ . 00 0 ☐ None
b. During 1978, how much did you receive in NET INCOME from working in your OWN business, professional practice, partnership, or farm? COMPUTATION Gross income . . . . . . $ ________ Minus Operating expenses $ ________ Equals Net income $ ________	(144) $ ________ . 00 (145) 0 ☐ None X ☐ Loss – record amount of loss on money line 1 ☐ Broke even

32a. During 1978, did you receive any –		**32b. How much did you receive altogether in 1978?**
(1) VA service-connected disability compensation payments?	(146) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(147) $ ________ . 00
(2) VA nonservice-connected pension payments?	(148) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(149) $ ________ . 00
(3) VA education assistance payments?	(150) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(151) $ ________ . 00
(4) Social Security payments (green check)?	(152) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(153) $ ________ . 00
(5) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) from the U.S. government (gold or tan checks) or from the State government?	(154) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(155) $ ________ . 00
(6) Railroad Retirement payments?	(156) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(157) $ ________ . 00
(7) Other retirement payments such as government employee, Armed Forces, private pensions, annuities, etc.?	(158) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(159) $ ________ . 00
(8) Welfare payments or other public assistance?	(160) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(161) $ ________ . 00
(9) Unemployment insurance payments?	(162) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(163) $ ________ . 00
(10) NET rental income? **Gross minus expenses equals net**	(164) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(165) $ ________ . 00
(11) Other income such as from estates, trusts, dividends, interest, workmens compensation or any other money income? *If "Yes," ASK before recording total amount* **Anything else?**	(166) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(167) $ ________ . 00

FORM SOV-[illegible]

CHECK ITEM H ▶ Refer to question 2 on page 2	(168) 1 ☐ Box "1" marked – Ask 33a 2 ☐ All others – SKIP to 35, page 14
33a. During 1978, how much did your wife earn from all jobs before deductions for taxes or anything else? Include wages, salary, tips, bonuses, commissions, etc.	(169) $ ______ . 00 0 ☐ None
b. During 1978, how much did your wife receive in NET INCOME from working in her OWN business, professional practice, partnership, or farm? COMPUTATION: Gross income . . . . . . $ ______ Minus Operating expenses . . . $ ______ Equals Net income $ ______	(170) $ ______ . 00 (171) 0 ☐ None x ☐ Loss – *record amount of loss on money line* 1 ☐ Broke even

34a. During 1978, did your wife receive any –		**34b. How much did she receive altogether in 1978?**
(1) VA service-connected disability compensation payments?	(172) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(173) $ ______ . 00
(2) VA nonservice-connected pension payments? . . .	(174) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(175) $ ______ . 00
(3) VA educational assistance payments?	(176) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(177) $ ______ . 00
(4) Social Security payments (green check)? . . .	(178) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(179) $ ______ . 00
(5) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) from the U.S. government (gold or tan checks) or from the State government?	(180) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(181) $ ______ . 00
(6) Railroad Retirement payments?	(182) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(183) $ ______ . 00
(7) Other retirement payments such as government employee, Armed Forces, private pensions, annuities, etc.?	(184) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(185) $ ______ . 00
(8) Welfare payments or other public assistance? . . .	(186) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(187) $ ______ . 00
(9) Unemployment insurance payments?	(188) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(189) $ ______ . 00
(10) NET rental income? . . . . **Gross minus expenses equals net**	(190) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(191) $ ______ . 00
(11) Other income such as from estates, trusts, dividends, interest, workmens compensation or any other money income? . . . . *If "Yes," ASK before recording total amount:* **Anything else?**	(192) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(193) $ ______ . 00

FORM SOV 21 (12 6 78)

Show flashcard number [illegible] **35. Which of these categories best represents the TOTAL combined income for all members of this family in 1978? This includes wages, salary, net income from business or farm, pensions, dividends, interest, net rental income, Social Security payments, veterans payments, and any other money income received by members of this family in 1978.** **The FAMILY includes you and all persons currently living in this household** who are related to you by **blood, marriage, or adoption.** Exclude any [illegible] **persons and any relatives not living** in this household.	(194) 1 Under $1,000 2 $1,000 - $1,999 3 2,000 - 2,999 4 3,000 - 3,999 5 4,000 - 4,999 6 5,000 - 5,999 7 6,000 - 7,499 [illegible] [illegible] - 11,999 [illegible] - 14,999 [illegible] - 19,999 [illegible] - 24,999 [illegible]
36. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK, working or something else? *Mark (X) one*	(195) [illegible] With a job but not at work Looking for work Keeping house Going to school Unable to work – SKIP to 42, page [illegible] Retired Other – Specify
37. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?	(196) 1 Yes 2 No – SKIP to Check Item I
38a. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs?	(197) ________ Hours
b. Do you USUALLY work 35 HOURS or more per week?	(198) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } SKIP to 49, page 17
CHECK ITEM I ▶ Refer to question 36 above	(199) 1 ☐ Box "2" marked – SKIP to 40 2 ☐ All others – Ask 39
39. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?	(200) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – SKIP to Check Item J, page 15
40. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK? *Mark (X) one*	(201) 1 ☐ Own illness 2 ☐ On vacation 3 ☐ Bad weather 4 ☐ Labor dispute } SKIP to 49, page 17 5 ☐ New job to begin within 30 days – SKIP to 43, page 15 6 ☐ Temporary layoff (under 30 days) 7 ☐ Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no definite recall date) } SKIP to Check Item K, page 15 8 ☐ Other – Specify ________ } SKIP to page 17

FORM [illegible]

CHECK ITEM J ▶ Refer to question 36, page 14	(202) 1 Box "3" marked – *SKIP* to 42 2 All others – *Ask 41*
41. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?	(203) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 47, page 16
42. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? **Anything else?** *Mark (X) all that apply*	(204) 1 ☐ Checked with public employment agencies 2 ☐ Checked with private employment agencies 3 ☐ Checked with VA assistance centers 4 ☐ Checked with employers directly 5 ☐ Checked with friends or relatives 6 ☐ Placed or answered ads (205) 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ 8 ☐ Nothing – *SKIP* to 47, page 16
43. Why did you start looking for work? Was it because you lost or quit a job AT THAT TIME or was there some other reason? *Mark (X) one*	(206) 1 ☐ Lost job 2 ☐ Quit job 3 ☐ Left school 4 ☐ Wanted temporary work 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
CHECK ITEM K ▶ Refer to question 40, page 14	(207) 1 ☐ Box "5" marked – *Ask 44b* 2 ☐ Box "6" or "7" marked – *Ask 44c* 3 ☐ All others – *Ask 44a*
44a. How many weeks have you been looking for work?	(208) ______ Weeks looking – *SKIP* to 45a
b. How many weeks ago did you start looking for work?	(209) ______ Weeks ago – *SKIP* to 45b
c. How many weeks ago were you laid off?	(210) ______ Weeks ago laid off – *SKIP* to 45c
45a. Have you been looking for full-time or part-time work?	(211) 1 ☐ Full-time 2 ☐ Part-time } *SKIP* to 46a
b. Will your new job be full-time or part-time work?	(212) 1 ☐ Full-time 2 ☐ Part-time } *SKIP* to 46a
c. Are you laid off from a full-time or a part-time job?	(213) 1 ☐ Full-time 2 ☐ Part-time
46a. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?	(214) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 48, page 16
b. Why could you have not taken a job LAST WEEK? *Mark (X) one*	(215) 1 ☐ Already has job 2 ☐ Temporary illness 3 ☐ Going to school 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ } SKIP to 48, page 16

FORM SOV-21 (12-6-78)

47. What are the reasons you are not looking for work? **Anything else?** *Mark (X) all that apply*	(214) 1 ☐ Believes no work available in line of work or in area 2 ☐ Couldn't find any work 3 ☐ Lacks necessary schooling, training, skills, or experience 4 ☐ Employers think too young/too old 5 ☐ Other personal handicap in finding job 6 ☐ Can't arrange child care (217) 7 ☐ Family responsibilities 8 ☐ In school or training 9 ☐ Ill health/physical disability (218) 10 ☐ Jobs available don't pay enough 11 ☐ Doesn't want to work 12 ☐ Retired (219) 13 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______________ 14 ☐ Don't know
48. When did you last work at a full-time civilian job or business lasting two consecutive weeks or more?	(220) 1 ☐ Within last 12 months (221) ☐☐ *Enter month (01–12)* (220) 2 ☐ 1 to 5 years ago 3 ☐ More than 5 years ago 4 ☐ Never worked full-time 2 weeks or more 5 ☐ Never worked at all
Notes	

FORM DOV-01 (12-6-70)

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION	If currently working or with a job but not at work, ask about job held last week. If more than one job, ask about the main job. If laid off, ask about job from which laid off. All others, ask about last full time civilian job lasting two consecutive weeks or more, or enter "never" in 49A and mark the "never" box in 49E if the sample person never worked full time two consecutive weeks or never worked at all.
49A. For whom did you work?	Name of company, business, organization, etc. ______________________
B. What kind of business or industry is this? *Example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm, etc.*	(222) ☐☐☐
C. What kind of work were you doing? *Example: Electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, etc.*	(223) ☐☐☐
D. What were your most important activities or duties? *Example: Types, keeps account books, files, sells new cars, finishes concrete, etc.*	______________________
E. Did you work for – *Mark (X) one*	(224) 1 ☐ **A PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission?** 2 ☐ **The FEDERAL government?** 3 ☐ **A STATE, COUNTY, or LOCAL government?** **Yourself (self-employed) in OWN business, professional practice, partnership, or farm?** **Is this business incorporated?** 4 ☐ Yes 5 ☐ No (or farm) 6 ☐ **Family business or farm WITHOUT PAY?** 7 ☐ **Never worked**
CHECK ITEM L ▶ Refer to questions 36, 37, 39, page 14 and question 48, page 16	(225) 1 ☐ Box "1" or "2" marked in 36 } Ask 50a 2 ☐ Box "1" marked in 37 } Ask 50a 3 ☐ Box "1" marked in 39 } Ask 50a 4 ☐ Box "5" marked in 48 – *SKIP to Check Item M* 5 ☐ All others – *SKIP to 50d*
50a. Is money withheld from your salary for F.I.C.A. (Social Security)? Include self-employment tax paid to F.I.C.A.	(226) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know 4 ☐ Working without pay in family business or farm – *SKIP to 50d*
b. Does your present employer have a retirement program (other than Social Security) from which you will receive benefits when you retire?	(227) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 50d* 3 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 50d* 4 ☐ Self-employed } *SKIP to 50d*
If "Not married," mark box "4" without asking **c. Will your wife receive benefits from your retirement program in the event of your death?**	(228) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know 4 ☐ Not married
d. Did any former civilian employer have a retirement program (other than Social Security) from which you are currently receiving benefits, or from which you will be eligible to receive benefits when you retire?	(229) 1 ☐ Yes, currently receiving benefits 2 ☐ Yes, will receive benefits 3 ☐ No 4 ☐ Don't know

FORM SOV-21 (12-6-78)

CHECK ITEM M ▶ Refer to question 2, page 2	(230) 1 ☐ Box "1" marked – Ask 51a 2 ☐ All others – SKIP to Check Item N
51a. Is your wife currently employed or have her own business? Exclude unpaid work in a family farm or business and active duty military service.	(231) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – SKIP to 51d
b. Is money withheld from her salary for F.I.C.A. (Social Security)? Include self-employment tax paid to F.I.C.A.	(232) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know
c. Does your wife's employer have a retirement program (other than Social Security) from which she will receive benefits when she retires?	(233) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know 4 ☐ Self-employed
d. Did any former civilian employer of your wife have a retirement program (other than Social Security) from which she is now receiving benefits or from which she will be eligible to receive benefits when she retires?	(234) 1 ☐ Yes, currently receiving benefits 2 ☐ Yes, will receive benefits 3 ☐ No 4 ☐ Don't know
CHECK ITEM N ▶ Refer to question 11, page 3	(235) 1 ☐ Box "4," "5," "6," "7," "8," or "9" marked – Ask 5 2 ☐ All others – SKIP to 97, page 32
52a. Prior to this survey, were you aware of the Veterans Administration's **HOME LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM (VA home loans)?** *If "Yes," ASK* Are you **FAMILIAR** with the program or just **KNOW THAT IT EXISTS?**	(236) 1 ☐ Yes, familiar with program 2 ☐ Yes, know it exists or heard of it but not familiar with it 3 ☐ No
b. Have you ever **BOUGHT** or **BUILT** a home for yourself to live in?	(237) 1 ☐ Yes – SKIP to 54 2 ☐ No
53. What is the **MAIN** reason you have never bought or built a home? *Show flashcard number 11 and mark (X) one*	(238) 1 ☐ My income has not been sufficient to own or operate a home 2 ☐ I have not had a sufficient down payment 3 ☐ I aquired a home without purchasing it (inherited, furnished with job, etc.) 4 ☐ I live with relatives or friends 5 ☐ I could not get a loan 6 ☐ I do not desire to own a home 7 ☐ Other reason – Specify } SKIP to 57, page 2
54. Have you **EVER** had a VA home loan for a home you bought or built?	(239) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Notes

55a. In what year did you FIRST purchase or build a home?	(240) 39 ☐ Before 1900 OR 19 ____
b. How did you finance the purchase of the FIRST home you bought or built? Exclude down payment and second mortgages. **Anything else?** *Mark (X) all that apply*	(241) 1 ☐ VA home loan – *SKIP to 55e* 2 ☐ FHA 3 ☐ Farmer's home loan 4 ☐ Conventional loan 5 ☐ State loan for veterans 6 ☐ Personal loan (242) 7 ☐ Land contract/contract to purchase 8 ☐ Cash/self-built without loan 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____
c. Were you eligible for a VA home loan when you purchased or built your first home?	(243) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 55e* 3 ☐ Don't know
d. What was the MAIN reason you did NOT use a VA home loan to purchase your first home? *Show flashcard number 12 and mark (X) one*	(244) 1 ☐ I applied and was refused 2 ☐ I did not know if I was eligible for a VA home loan at the time 3 ☐ I did not know how to apply for a VA loan 4 ☐ The seller would not sell VA 5 ☐ The home did not qualify for a VA loan 6 ☐ VA home loans were not available in my area 7 ☐ It took too long to process a VA loan (red tape) 8 ☐ I was saving my VA loan eligibility for later use 9 ☐ Mortgage payments would have been too high with a VA home loan 10 ☐ I did not need a VA home loan 11 ☐ I preferred to use other financing 12 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____
e. What was the PURCHASE PRICE of the FIRST home you bought or built? *If self-built, ask for total cost to build* *Show flashcard number 13*	(245) 1 ☐ Less than $5,000 2 ☐ $ 5,000 – $ 9,999 3 ☐ 10,000 – 19,999 4 ☐ 20,000 – 29,999 5 ☐ 30,000 – 39,999 6 ☐ 40,000 – 49,999 7 ☐ 50,000 – 59,999 8 ☐ 60,000 – 69,999 9 ☐ 70,000 – 79,999 10 ☐ 80,000 or more
56. Do you still live in the first home you BOUGHT OR BUILT?	(246) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
Notes	

FORM 20V-21 (12-6-78)

If known, mark without asking 57. How would you classify your CURRENT home? *Read list and mark (X) one*	(247) 1 ☐ Single family detached 2 ☐ Single family attached to one or more others 3 ☐ Condominium or cooperative 4 ☐ Trailer or mobile home 5 ☐ Apartment in multi-unit building 6 ☐ Apartment in other type building 7 ☐ Room or bed in rooming house, boarding house, hotel, motel, etc. 8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
58. Is your CURRENT home – *Read list and mark (X) one*	(248) 1 ☐ Owned free and clear BY YOU (and/or wife)? 2 ☐ Mortgaged (or similar debt) BY YOU (and/or wife 3 ☐ Rented for cash BY YOU (and/or wife)? 4 ☐ Owned or rented BY SOMEONE ELSE in the household? 5 ☐ Occupied BY YOU without the payment of cash rent? (3–5) } *SKIP to 62, page*
CHECK ITEM O ▶ Refer to question 56, page 19	(249) 1 ☐ "Yes" marked – *SKIP to Check Item P, page 21* 2 ☐ All others – *Ask 59a*
59a. How did you finance the purchase or building of your CURRENT home? Exclude down payment and second mortgages. Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply*	(250) 1 ☐ VA home loan – *SKIP to Check Item P, page 21* 2 ☐ FHA 3 ☐ Farmer's home loan 4 ☐ Conventional loan 5 ☐ State loan for veterans 6 ☐ Personal loan (251) 7 ☐ Land contract/contract to purchase 8 ☐ Cash/self-built without loan 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ 0 ☐ Did not purchase or build current home – *SKIP to 62, page 21*
b. Were you eligible for a VA home loan when you purchased or built your current home?	(252) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item P, page 21* 3 ☐ Don't know
c. What was the MAIN reason you did NOT use a VA home loan to purchase your current home? *Show flashcard number 14 and mark (X) only one*	(253) 1 ☐ I applied and was refused 2 ☐ I did not know if I was eligible for a VA home loan at the time 3 ☐ I did not know how to apply for a VA loan 4 ☐ The seller would not sell VA 5 ☐ The home did not qualify for a VA loan 6 ☐ VA loans were not available in my area 7 ☐ It took too long to process a VA loan (red tape) 8 ☐ I was saving my VA loan eligibility for later use 9 ☐ I had already used my VA loan eligibility 10 ☐ Mortgage payments would have been too high with a VA home loan 11 ☐ I did not need a VA home loan 12 ☐ I preferred to use other financing 13 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______

FORM [illegible]

CHECK ITEM P ▶ Refer to question 57, page 20	(254) 1 ☐ Box "1," "2," "3," or "4" marked – Ask 60a 2 ☐ All others – *SKIP* to 62
60a. Does this place have 10 or more acres?	(255) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP* to 62 2 ☐ No
b. Are there any commercial establishments or medical or dental offices on this property?	(256) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP* to 62 2 ☐ No
61. How much do you think this property, that is (house and lot, condominium, or mobile home) would sell for on today's market? *Show flashcard number 13 and mark (X) one*	(257) 1 ☐ Less than $5,000 2 ☐ $ 5,000 – $ 9,999 3 ☐ 10,000 – 19,999 4 ☐ 20,000 – 29,999 5 ☐ 30,000 – 39,999 6 ☐ 40,000 – 49,999 7 ☐ 50,000 – 59,999 8 ☐ 60,000 – 69,999 9 ☐ 70,000 – 79,999 10 ☐ 80,000 or more
62. How long have you lived in your current home?	(258) 1 ☐ 0 to 12 months 2 ☐ 13 months to 24 months 3 ☐ 25 months to 36 months 4 ☐ 37 months to 5 years 5 ☐ More than 5 years
63. What repairs or improvements would you like to make on your current home? **Anything else?** *Mark (X) all that apply*	(259) 1 ☐ Minor repairs (paper, paint, patch, panel, etc.) 2 ☐ Add or increase insulation 3 ☐ Add or improve storm doors or windows 4 ☐ Replace or improve roofing 5 ☐ Convert to or install solar heating 6 ☐ Convert to or install solar air conditioning (260) 7 ☐ Convert to or install solar water heater 8 ☐ Add, convert, or improve heating system (nonsolar) 9 ☐ Add, convert, or improve air conditioning (nonsolar) (261) 10 ☐ Add room(s) or garage 11 ☐ Convert or modify existing room(s) 12 ☐ Add, replace or install flooring or floor covering (262) 13 ☐ Add or replace appliances or fixtures (sink, stove, refrigerator, tub, etc.) 14 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________ 15 ☐ No improvements or repairs
Notes	(263)
	(264)
	(265)
	(266)

FORM SCV-81 (12-6-78)

CHECK ITEM Q ▶ Refer to question 11, page 3	(267) 1 ☐ Box "4," "5," "6," "7," or "8" marked – Ask 64 2 ☐ All others – *SKIP* to 97, page 32
64. What is the highest grade or year of regular school you have completed, or for which you have obtained an equivalency (GED) certificate? *Circle one -- highest grade or year*	(268) 0 ☐ None or kindergarden only ELEMENTARY (268) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 HIGH SCHOOL (269) 1 2 3 4 COLLEGE (270) 1 2 3 4 5 6+
65. At the time you were LAST released from ACTIVE DUTY military service, what was the highest grade or year of regular school you had completed or for which you had obtained an equivalency (GED) certificate? *Circle one – highest grade or year*	(271) 0 ☐ None or kindergarden only ELEMENTARY (271) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 HIGH SCHOOL (272) 1 2 3 4 COLLEGE (273) 1 2 3 4 5 6+
66a. AFTER your last Armed Forces active duty service, did you attend a high school, college, vocational, technical, or business school; or take any correspondence, on-the-job, farm, or apprentice training?	(274) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 74a, page 24
b. Did you receive any of this schooling or training under the G.I. Bill or the VA Rehabilitation Program for service disabled veterans?	(275) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 75a, page 24
c. Which program, the G.I. Bill or the VA Rehabilitation Program?	(276) 1 ☐ G.I. Bill 2 ☐ VA Rehabilitation Program 3 ☐ Both
d. In what year did you begin the schooling or training under this/these program(s)?	(277) 19 ______
CHECK ITEM R ▶ Refer to question 66c	(278) 1 ☐ Box "1" or "3" marked – Ask 67a 2 ☐ Box "2" marked – *SKIP* to 68a
67a. Altogether, how many months did you receive schooling or training under the G.I. BILL?	(279) __________ Months under G.I. Bill
b. Did you USUALLY attend this schooling or training full or part time? *Mark (X) one*	(280) 1 ☐ Full time 2 ☐ Part time
CHECK ITEM S ▶ Refer to question 66c	(281) 1 ☐ Box "2" or "3" marked – Ask 68a 2 ☐ Box "1" marked – *SKIP* to 69a
68a. Altogether, how many months did you receive schooling or training under the VA REHABILITATION PROGRAM for service disabled veterans?	(282) __________ Months under VA Rehabilitation
b. Did you USUALLY attend this schooling or training full or part time? *Mark (X) one*	(283) 1 ☐ Full time 2 ☐ Part time
69a. Altogether, how many months did you receive schooling or training WITHOUT VA assistance AFTER your ACTIVE DUTY military service?	(284) __________ Months without VA assistance 0 ☐ None – *SKIP* to 70, page 23
b. Did you USUALLY attend this schooling or training full or part time? *Mark (X) one*	(285) 1 ☐ Full time 2 ☐ Part time

FORM SOV-41 (12-6-78)

70a. What type of schooling or training did you LAST receive under the G.I. Bill or VA Rehabilitation Program? *Read list and mark (X) one*	[illegible] non-correspondence) 2 [illegible] 3 [illegible] correspondence) 4 [illegible] correspondence) [illegible] 7 [illegible] 8 [illegible]	
b. Was this under the G.I. Bill or VA Rehabilitation Program?	[illegible]	
71a. Are you still in training or school under a VA program?	[illegible]	
b. In what year did you LAST complete, stop, or interrupt your schooling or training under a VA program?	[illegible]	
c. When you LAST stopped or interrupted schooling or training under the VA program(s), had you successfully completed training or reached an intermediate goal?	[illegible]	
72. What degrees, licenses, or certificates did you obtain upon completion? **Anything else?** [illegible]	[illegible] 4 [illegible] 5 [illegible] ALL OTHER TRAINEES 1 [illegible] diploma or GED 2 [illegible] – Specify 3 Certificate – Specify 4 Other – Specify 5 No diploma, license, or certificate	SKIP to Check Item T, page 25
73. What was the MAIN reason for not continuing or for interrupting this training or schooling? *Show flashcard number 15 and mark (X) one*	(293) 1 ☐ Had all the education or training needed 2 ☐ Training or schooling I wanted was not available 3 ☐ Was not doing well in school 4 ☐ Getting too old for school 5 ☐ Not eligible for further VA assistance 6 ☐ Have not decided what I want to do 7 ☐ Lack of money 8 ☐ Family responsibilities 9 ☐ Prefered to work or had to work 10 ☐ Health reasons 11 ☐ School closed or course discontinued 12 ☐ Moved 13 ☐ Changed jobs or working hours 14 ☐ Planned to return to school/training later 15 ☐ Other reason – Specify	SKIP to Check Item T, page 25

FORM SOV-21 (12-6-78)

74a. What are the reasons you have not attended school or taken any training since you left the Armed Forces? **Any other reason?** *Show flashcard number 16 and mark (X) all that apply*	(294) 1 ☐ Had all the education or training needed 2 ☐ Training or schooling I wanted was not available 3 ☐ Never did well in school 4 ☐ Thought I was too old for school 5 ☐ Did not know VA assistance was available 6 ☐ Was not eligible for VA assistance (295) 7 ☐ Have not decided what I want to do 8 ☐ Lack of money 9 ☐ Family responsibilities (296) 10 ☐ Prefered to work, or had to work 11 ☐ Health reasons 12 ☐ Could not schedule school because of work (297) 13 ☐ Plan to go to school/training later 14 ☐ Other reasons – *Specify*
b. What was the MAIN reason?	(298) ________ Main reason number – SKIP to Check Item T, page 25
75a. What type(s) of schooling or training did you receive AFTER you left the Armed Forces? **Any other type?** *Mark (X) all that apply*	(299) 1 ☐ College level (not correspondence) 2 ☐ High school (not correspondence) 3 ☐ Flight school (not correspondence) 4 ☐ Other school (not correspondence) 5 ☐ Correspondence (any type) 6 ☐ Apprentice (300) 7 ☐ On-the-job 8 ☐ Farm training
b. What degrees, licenses, or certificates did you receive from this schooling or training? **Anything else?** *Mark (X) all that apply*	**COLLEGE TRAINEES** (301) 1 ☐ Associate degree 2 ☐ Bachelors degree 3 ☐ Graduate degree ☐ Other – *Specify* 5 ☐ No degree **ALL OTHER TRAINEES** (302) 1 ☐ High school diploma 2 ☐ License – *Specify* 3 ☐ Certificate – *Specify* 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* 5 ☐ No diploma, license, or certificate
c. What was the MAIN reason for not using VA educational assistance for this schooling or training? *Show flashcard number 17 and mark (X) one*	(303) 1 ☐ Did not know VA assistance was available 2 ☐ Was not eligible for VA assistance 3 ☐ Courses or training I wanted did not qualify for VA assistance 4 ☐ Saving VA assistance benefits for later use 5 ☐ Took too long to get VA assistance (red tape) 6 ☐ VA assistance not needed or not required 7 ☐ Other – *Specify*

FORM SOV-21 (12-6-78)

CHECK ITEM T ▶ Refer to question 11, page 3	(304) 1 ☐ Box "7" and/or "8" marked – *Go to Check Item U* 2 ☐ All others – *SKIP to 97, page 32*
CHECK ITEM U ▶ Refer to question 66b, page 22	(305) 1 ☐ "Yes" marked – *Ask 76* 2 ☐ All others – *SKIP to 85a, page [illegible]7*
76. How long after you were released from active duty military service did you begin your schooling or training with VA assistance? *Mark (X) one*	(306) 1 ☐ While still on active duty 2 ☐ Less than 6 months after release 3 ☐ 6 months to 1 year after release 4 ☐ More than 1 but less than 2 years after release 5 ☐ 2 but less than 3 years after release 6 ☐ 3 but less than 4 years after release 7 ☐ 4 but less than 5 years after release 8 ☐ 5 but less than 6 years after release 9 ☐ 6 or more years after release
77a. What was the MAIN reason you took the training or schooling under a VA educational assistance program? Was it – *Read list and mark (X) one*	(307) 1 ☐ **To get a job or qualify for a better job?** 2 ☐ **Required by an employer or for a job you had?** 3 ☐ **To increase your income with training benefit money?** 4 ☐ **To increase your knowledge (not job related)?** 5 ☐ **For some other reason?** – *Specify*
b. If VA educational assistance had NOT been available, would you have still taken the SAME schooling or training?	(308) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 78a* 2 ☐ No – *Ask 77c* 3 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 78a*
c. Would you have taken – *Read list and mark (X) one*	(309) 1 ☐ **MORE schooling/training?** 2 ☐ **LESS schooling/training?** 3 ☐ **DIFFERENT schooling/training?** 4 ☐ **NO schooling/training?**
78a. Did you use G.I. Bill or VA Rehabilitation Program, education or training benefits in 1978?	(310) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 79*
b. Which did you use in 1978?	(311) 1 ☐ G.I. Bill 2 ☐ VA Rehabilitation Program 3 ☐ Both

79. What is your degree of satisfaction with the following aspects of VA educational assistance? Are you greatly satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, greatly dissatisfied, or have no opinion?

Show flashcard number 5

		Satisfied		Neutral or no opinion	Dissatisfied	
		Greatly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Greatly
(1) Information about VA benefits prior to entering the program	(312)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(2) Amount of financial assistance	(313)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(3) Timely receipt of checks	(314)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(4) Accuracy of amount received	(315)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(5) Information provided about careers with greatest employment opportunities	(316)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐

FORM SC V-81 (12-6-78)

CHECK ITEM V ▶ Refer to question 48, page 16	(317) 1 ☐ Box "4" or "5" marked – *SKIP to 85a, page 27* 2 ☐ All others – *Ask 80*
80. Were you employed at a civilian job AT THE TIME you entered training or school with VA assistance?	(318) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 81b*
81a. Was the training or schooling REQUIRED as a condition to retain this job?	(319) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 81c*
b. Was the training or schooling REQUIRED for the FIRST job you took during or after the training?	(320) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Haven't worked since training 4 ☐ Still in training } *SKIP to 85a, page 27*
c. Did this job (or the first job you took during or after training) actually make use of any of the training or schooling you received with VA assistance?	(321) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 82a*
d. Was this job in the ACTUAL FIELD you were trained for, or did it just make SUBSTANTIAL USE of the skills or education you received? Example: An accountant who took an accounting course would be in the actual field of training, but an accountant may only make substantial use of mathematics training.	(322) 1 ☐ Field of training 2 ☐ Substantial use } *SKIP to 83* 3 ☐ Some use
82a. Since you completed your training, have you EVER had a job in the field you were trained for or that made substantial use of the training or education you received with VA assistance?	(323) 1 ☐ Yes, in field of training 2 ☐ Yes, made substantial use 3 ☐ Yes, both 4 ☐ No – *SKIP to 85a, page 27* 5 ☐ Still in training – *SKIP to 85a, page 27*
b. How long after you stopped or completed your training or schooling did you get this job (the first job)?	(324) 0 ☐ During training Within 5 years after completion – *Enter length of time* (325) ________ (326) 1 ☐ Weeks 2 ☐ Months 3 ☐ Years (324) 4 ☐ More than 5 years after completion
83. Was this the same job you told me about earlier? That is *(Read employer and job description from item 49, on page 17).*	(327) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 85a, page 27* 2 ☐ No
84. Was the job you told me about earlier, this is *(Read employer and job description from item 49)*, in your field of training or did it make substantial use of the skills or education you received with VA assistance?	(328) 1 ☐ Yes, in field of training 2 ☐ Yes, made substantial use 3 ☐ Yes, both 4 ☐ No/neither

Notes

85a. DURING OR AFTER your Armed Forces service, did you receive any counseling or guidance in making plans for vocational training, education, or work?

(329) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 86a*

b. Where did you receive this counseling? Was it –		**85c. Was this –** Very helpful?	Helpful?	Not helpful?
(1) A VA hospital?	(330) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(331) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(2) A military hospital?	(332) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(333) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(3) A high school, college, or other school?	(334) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(335) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(4) A U.S. or State employment service?	(336) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(337) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(5) A VA regional office or guidance center?	(338) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(339) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(6) An education officer on a military base?	(340) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(341) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(7) Other person on military base?	(342) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(343) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(8) Family or friends?	(344) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(345) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(9) Some other person or place? *Specify* ______________	(346) 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(347) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

d. When did you FIRST receive any of this vocational, educational, or job counseling?

Mark (X) one

(348) 1 ☐ Before release
2 ☐ Less than 6 months after release
3 ☐ 6–12 months after release
4 ☐ Over 12 months after release

e. Did you receive any vocational, educational, or job counseling from the VA in 1978?

(349) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

86a. Prior to this survey, which of these VA educational benefits were you aware of?

Anything else?

Show flashcard number 18 and mark (X) all that apply

(350) 1 ☐ College or university education
2 ☐ Vocational 'technical school training
3 ☐ Apprenticeship training
4 ☐ Other on-the-job training
5 ☐ Correspondence school training
6 ☐ Flight training
(351) 7 ☐ Farm training
8 ☐ High school completion (without depleting school training benefits)
9 ☐ Tutorial assistance
(352) 10 ☐ Work-study programs
11 ☐ General education loans
12 ☐ None of the above – *SKIP to 87a, page 28*

b. When did you FIRST become aware of the availability of any type of VA educational assistance?

Mark (X) one

(353) 1 ☐ Before or during active duty military service
2 ☐ Less than 3 months after release
3 ☐ 3–5 months after release
4 ☐ 6–8 months after release
5 ☐ 9–11 months after release
6 ☐ 12 or more months after release

FORM SOV-21 (12-6-78)

The following questions ask for your opinion about various aspects of your life since you were last released from active duty military service.

87a. Since your LAST release from active duty military service, have you had any –			87b. Did you consider this to be a SERIOUS problem or only a MINOR problem?		
				Serious	Minor
(1) Problems finding a job?	(354)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(355)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(2) Problems with inadequate earnings?	(358)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(359)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(3) Problems holding a job?	(362)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(363)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(4) Problems in school?	(366)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(367)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(5) Trouble with the law?	(370)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(371)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(6) Family problems?	(374)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(375)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(7) Drug or drinking problems?	(378)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(379)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(8) Problems with your physical health?	(382)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(383)	1 ☐	2 ☐

88a. Since your LAST release from active duty military service, have you –			88b. Did you consider this to be a SERIOUS problem or only a MINOR problem?		
				Serious	Minor
(1) Had nervous or psychological problems?	(386)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(387)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(2) Felt down, depressed, or sad?	(390)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(391)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(3) Felt guilty about things you did or didn't do?	(394)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(395)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(4) Had trouble controlling your temper?	(398)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(399)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(5) Had trouble sleeping or oversleeping?	(402)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(403)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(6) Had frightening dreams or nightmares?	(406)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(407)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(7) Felt confused or had difficulty concentrating?	(410)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(411)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(8) Had troubling thoughts about your experiences in the military?	(414)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(415)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(9) Had trouble deciding what to do with your life?	(418)	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	(419)	1 ☐	2 ☐

FORM SOV-21 (12-6-78)

87c. Have you had any serious or minor problems with this in the past 12 months?
If "Yes," ASK: Which, serious or minor?

	Serious	Minor	None
(356)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(360)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(364)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(368)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(372)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(376)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(380)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(384)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

87d. When did you FIRST begin to have this problem? Was it before your active duty military service, during your active duty military service, within one year after you were last released from active duty, or more than one year after you were last released from active duty military service?

	Before active duty (prior civilian period(s))	During active duty (any active duty period(s))	After last released from active duty	
			Within one year	More than one year after
(357)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(361)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(365)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(369)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(373)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(377)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(381)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(385)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐

88c. Have you had any serious or minor problems with this in the past 12 months?
If "Yes," ASK: Which, serious or minor?

	Serious	Minor	None
(388)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(392)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(396)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(400)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(404)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(408)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(412)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(416)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(420)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

88d. When did you FIRST begin to have this problem? Was it before your active duty military service, during your active duty military service, within one year after you were last released from active duty, or more than one year after you were last released from active duty military service?

	Before active duty (prior civilian period(s))	During active duty (any active duty period(s))	After last release from active duty	
			Within one year	More than one year after
(389)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(393)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(397)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(401)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(405)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(409)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(413)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(417)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(421)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐

89. Overall, do you feel that after you were last released from active duty military service you had a GREAT DEAL of difficulty, CONSIDERABLE difficulty, SOME difficulty, VERY LITTLE difficulty, or practically NO difficulty in readjusting to civilian life? *Show flashcard number 19*	(422) 1 ☐ Great deal of difficulty 2 ☐ Considerable difficulty 3 ☐ Some difficulty 4 ☐ Very little difficulty 5 ☐ None, or practically no difficulty
90. How often in the last 12 months have you felt that difficulties were becoming so great that you could not overcome them? Would you say – *Read list and mark (X) one*	(423) 1 ☐ VERY often? 2 ☐ FAIRLY often? 3 ☐ SOMETIMES? 4 ☐ ALMOST never? 5 ☐ NEVER?
91. Since your LAST release from ACTIVE DUTY military service, have you ever seriously considered reenlisting?	(424) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
CHECK ITEM W ▶ Refer to questions 36, 37, and 39, page 14	(425) 1 ☐ Box "1" or "2" marked in 36 } Ask 92a 2 ☐ Box "1" marked in 37 } Ask 92a 3 ☐ Box "1" marked in 39 } Ask 92a 4 ☐ All others – *SKIP* to 93a, page 31

92a. The following are some statements that people may use to describe their jobs. Do you feel that each statement is very true, somewhat true, not too true, or not true at all about your CURRENT job?

If more than one job, ask about main job only

Show flashcard number 20

		Very true	Somewhat true	Not too true	Not at all true	Not applicable to job
(1) The work is interesting	(426)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(2) The pay is good	(427)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(3) I get along well with the people at work	(428)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(4) I'm given a chance to do the things I do best	(429)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(5) I get along well with my supervisor	(430)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(6) I am not under excessive pressure on the job	(431)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(7) The job security is good	(432)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(8) The chances for promotion are good	(433)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐

b. Overall, how satisfied are you with your CURRENT job? Are you – *If more than one job, ask about main job.* *Read list and mark (X) one*	(434) 1 ☐ **Very satisfied?** 2 ☐ **Somewhat satisfied?** 3 ☐ **Not too satisfied?** 4 ☐ **Not at all satisfied?**

Notes

FORM SOV-21 (12-6-78)

The next few question ncern your military service.	
93a. How did you FIRST enter the military service, were you drafted or did you enlist?	(435) 1 ☐ Drafted 2 ☐ Enlisted
b. In which branch of the Armed Forces did you LAST serve on active duty? *Mark (X) one*	(436) 1 ☐ Army 2 ☐ Navy 3 ☐ Air Force 4 ☐ Marine Corps 5 ☐ Coast Guard 6 ☐ Received medical discharge from National Guard; never served on active duty
94a. What was your rank or grade at the time you were LAST released or discharged from ACTIVE DUTY?	(437) ☐☐☐
b. What was your military occupation speciality while in the service? If more than one, give the one just prior to release/discharge.	(438) ☐☐☐☐
95a. Were you stationed in Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia; in the waters in or around these countries; or fly in missions over these areas?	(439) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 96a*
b. Which of these statements describe your exposure to combat in Southeast Asia? **Anything else?** *Show flashcard number 21 and mark (X) all that apply*	(440) • 1 ☐ No exposure to combat 2 ☐ Part of land or Naval Artillary Unit which fired on the enemy 3 ☐ Flew in aircraft on missions over Vietnam, Laos, and/or Cambodia 4 ☐ Stationed at a forward observation post 5 ☐ Received incoming fire from enemy artillary, rockets, or mortars 6 ☐ Encountered enemy mines or booby traps (441) • 7 ☐ Received sniper or sapper fire 8 ☐ Ambushed by enemy 9 ☐ Engaged the Vietcong, Guerilla, or unidentified troops in a firefight (442) • 10 ☐ Engaged the North Vietnamese Army or other organized military forces in a firefight 11 ☐ Other combat – *Specify*
96a. Are you currently a member of the military reserves or National Guard?	(443) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 97, page 32* 2 ☐ No
b. If the United States become involved in another world war requiring full mobilization, would you volunteer for military duty?	(444) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 97, page 32* 3 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 97, page 32*
c. With which branch of the Armed Forces would you prefer to serve? *Mark (X) one*	(445) 1 ☐ Army 2 ☐ Navy 3 ☐ Air Force 4 ☐ Marine Corps 5 ☐ Coast Guard 6 ☐ Don't know

FORM 30V-21 (12-6-78)

97a. Prior to this survey, [illegible]h of the following Veterans Administration Programs to assist veterans with their burial needs were you aware of? **Anything else?** *Show flashcard number 22 and mark (X) all that apply*	(446) 1 ☐ Burial in one of the [illegible] national cemeteries 2 ☐ Burial plot allowance for burial in other than a national cemetery 3 ☐ Provision of a headstone or marker 4 ☐ Burial expenses allowance for burial in other than a national cemetery 5 ☐ Provision of burial flag 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ 7 ☐ Not aware VA offered burial benefits
b. What type of burial or interment do you EXPECT to have? *Mark (X) only one*	(447) 1 ☐ Regular (underground) burial 2 ☐ Mausoleum (casket remains above ground) 3 ☐ Cremation (columbarium) 4 ☐ Burial at sea } *SKIP to 98* 5 ☐ Donate remains to science, medical school, etc. } *SKIP to 98* 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ 7 ☐ Undecided
c. Do you want to be buried or intered in one of the 106 national cemeteries? *Mark (X) only one*	(448) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Undecided 4 ☐ Not aware of eligibility requirements
d. Do you desire that your grave or tomb be marked with a headstone or marker issued by the Veterans Administration? *Mark (X) only one*	(449) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Undecided 4 ☐ Did not know about headstone availability
98. For what purpose(s) did you make any contacts with the Veterans Administration in 1978? **Anything else?** *Show flashcard number 23 and mark (X) all that apply*	(450) 1 ☐ G.I. bill education/training benefits 2 ☐ Vocational Rehabilitation Training for service-connected disabled 3 ☐ Home loan benefits 4 ☐ Small business loan benefits 5 ☐ Life insurance 6 ☐ Disability compensation (451) 7 ☐ Pension – nonservice connected 8 ☐ Dental care 9 ☐ Hospitalization (452) 10 ☐ Nursing home care 11 ☐ VA outpatient medical treatment or examination 12 ☐ Employment assistance (453) 13 ☐ Vocational counseling 14 ☐ Academic counseling 15 ☐ Vietnam bonus (if given by your state) (454) 16 ☐ Veterans National Cemetery Program 17 ☐ Burial allowance 18 ☐ Headstone/marker program (455) 19 ☐ Records check 20 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ 21 ☐ No contact in 1978

99a. In general, how woul[illegible] rate the effectiveness of the Federal Government in the following areas? Would you say that the Federal Government is EFFECTIVE, INEFFECTIVE, or NEITHER EFFECTIVE NOR INEFFECTIVE in –

Show flashcard number 24

99b. Wou[illegible] ou say that the Federal Government has been SOMEWHAT or VERY (effective/ineffective) in – *(Read statement)*

		Effective	Ineffective	Neither effective nor ineffective	Don't know		Somewhat	Very	Don't know
(1) Covering educational expenses of veterans? . .	(456)	1 ☐ Ask 99b	2 ☐ Ask 99b	3 ☐	4 ☐	(457)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(2) Providing medical care for disabled veterans? . .	(458)	1 ☐ Ask 99b	2 ☐ Ask 99b	3 ☐	4 ☐	(459)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(3) Compensating veterans for wartime disability? . .	(460)	1 ☐ Ask 99b	2 ☐ Ask 99b	3 ☐	4 ☐	(461)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(4) Providing home and farm loans to veterans?	(462)	1 ☐ Ask 99b	2 ☐ Ask 99b	3 ☐	4 ☐	(463)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(5) Helping veterans find jobs?	(464)	1 ☐ Ask 99b	2 ☐ Ask 99b	3 ☐	4 ☐	(465)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(6) Treating veterans for drug problems?	(466)	1 ☐ Ask 99b	2 ☐ Ask 99b	3 ☐	4 ☐	(467)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(7) Treating veterans for alcohol problems?	(468)	1 ☐ Ask 99b	2 ☐ Ask 99b	3 ☐	4 ☐	(469)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(8) Providing adequate burial benefits to veterans?	(470)	1 ☐ Ask 99b	2 ☐ Ask 99b	3 ☐	4 ☐	(471)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
(9) Assisting veterans in readjustment to civilian life?	(472)	1 ☐ Ask 99b	2 ☐ Ask 99b	3 ☐	4 ☐	(473)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

100a. Do you agree or disagree that officials in the Veterans Administration really don't care much about what people like you think?

(474)
1 ☐ Agree
2 ☐ Disagree
3 ☐ Don't know or no opinion

b. Do you agree or disagree that other public officials really don't care much about what people like you think?

(475)
1 ☐ Agree
2 ☐ Disagree
3 ☐ Don't know or no opinion

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS Return to the cover page and complete sections C, D, and E.

Notes

(476)
(477)
(478)
(479)

FORM SOV-41 (12-6-76)

APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Post Korean Conflict refers to service after January 31, 1955 including those who served during the Vietnam Era through December 31, 1976.

Peacetime Post-Korean Conflict refers to service after January 31, 1955 but not after August 4, 1964.

Vietnam Era refers to service on or after August 5, 1964, While the Vietnam Era was ended by Presidential Proclamation as of May 7, 1975, the proclamation did not affect entitlement to Chapter 34 benefits for those still in service on May 7, 1975 or for those who entered active duty subsequent to that date but prior to the beginning of the post-Vietnam Era. Similarly, the proclamation in no way affected Chapter 31 or Chapter 35 entitlement.

Post Vietnam Era refers to service beginning on or after January 1, 1977. While the Vietnam Era was ended by proclamation of the President on May 7, 1975, all persons who entered service subsequent to that date continued to have the same eligibility for educational benefits as any other post-Korean conflict veteran. With the passage of Public Law 94-502, eligibility criteria changed for persons who entered on active duty after December 31, 1976 (with few exceptions).

Veterans Eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation refers to veterans with a compensable service-connected disability who are found to be in need of special rehabilitation benefits to overcome the vocational handicap imposed by their disabilities.

Veterans Eligible for use of Free Entitlement Any veteran or enlisted personnel who has neither completed a 4-year high school cirriculum nor received credit for high school completion in the form of a General Education Development (GED) certificate is considered by the Vererans Administration to be educationally disadvantaged. Due to the deficiencies that these individuals exhibit in their educational backgrounds, there is a special interest in their training under the GI Bill. Under Title 38, U.S. Code, provision is made for veterans to receive full benefits while training for high school completion without depletion of their basic entitlement. Other veterans and service personnel who have completed high school but lack certain credits required for entrance into their selected programs of training, also are able to take the necessary courses on a free entitlement basis even though these may be non-credit college courses.

Percent Usage of Entitlement This variable is broken down into the following categories: 0-25%, 26-49%, 50-74%, 75-99%, 100% and less than 2 months of entitlement use. Figures for this final category are included in the 0-25% category but have been shown seperately for purposes of analysis. It should be noted that the base for figuring the percent of entitlement used was calculated on a basis of 36 months of original net entitlement. However, many veterans may have had as much as 45 months of entitlement. For these veterans the percent of entitlement use will be understated.

Glossary of Terms

Current Training Status represents veterans who were in training or had terminated their training at the time of the EMR extract.

Original Net Entitlement this variable provides figures on the number of veterans whose original net entitlement was 36 months or more and less than 36 months.

Type of Training data for the tables dealing with EMR figures for type of training utilized are broken down by Institution of Higher Learning and other residence schools, in some instances figures for junior college training, as a part of training in institutions of higher learning have been included for purposes of analysis. For tables dealing with SOV II data, type of training may be given by college level, high school, flight school, other school, training by correspondence, apprentice training, on-the-job training, and farm training.

Location of Training refers to the location of the training facility where training occurred for all types of training except by correspondence. The location of training of veterans who trained by correspondence is given by the state of residence of the veteran. Puerto Rico has been included in the analysis because of the number of veterans who received training there and because all U.S. types of training are available there. However, the figures for veterans who trained in Puerto Rico have been added into grand totals and not into United States totals.

Public/Private Status of Institution refers to the nature of the school where training occurred. For two types of training, college and other residence schools, veterans used primiarly public institutions. For other residence schools and on-the-job training, veterans used primarily private institutions. In other VA literature this variable is also known as the proprietary status of training facilities.

Full time/Part time Status of Training provides figures on veterans who attended training on a full time or less than full time basis. In some VA literature this variable is referred to as training time.

Prior Educational Attainment of veterans refers to the level of education attained. This variable was broken down to include veterans who were not high school graduates, veterans who were high school graduates, and veterans with 1 or more years of college.

Period Between Separation and Initial Entry Into Training refers to the length of time between the veterans release from active duty and first entry into training without regard to whether VA educational assistance was used in order to train.

Korean Conflict GI Bill affected veterans with service from June 27, 1950 to January 31, 1955. This GI Bill provided for an 8 year delimiting date. Use of all benefits under this bill ended on January 31, 1965. No benefits were available to service personnel and there was a maximum of 36 months of entitlement available.

Glossary of Terms

World War II GI Bill affected veterans with service from September 16, 1940 to July 26, 1947. This bill provided for a 9 year delimiting date. No benefits were available under this bill for personnel on active duty or after July 26, 1956. There was a maximum of 48 months of entitlement available under this bill.

Chapter 34 GI Bill affected veterans with service from February 1, 1955, to December 31, 1976 although under some circumstances veterans with service between January 1, 1977 and January 1, 1978 could receive benefits under this bill. This bill provided for a 10 year delimiting date with no benefits available under this bill after December 31, 1989. Benefits were payable to active duty personnel after 181 days of service. The bill provided for a maximum of 45 months of entitlement although some veterans received only 36 months of entitlement under this bill.